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*You*  
**ARE PAYING  
The BILLS  
For  
NATIONAL  
DEFENSE!**

By JOHN R. LECHNER



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## YES, SIR!

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You are paying the bills to make possible a national defense program which may cost us more than one hundred billion dollars.

Do you know what national defense means?

Do you know why we need national defense?

Are you backing up your investment in national defense?

## *WHAT IS NATIONAL DEFENSE?*

National defense means an army, navy, and an air corps equipped and trained to defend this nation against any aggressor.

In order to be effective the entire resources of our nation must be organized to meet any emergency within or without. A half-hearted economy and a sloppy will are as bad as a poorly trained or equipped armed force.

## *CAN AMERICAN GUNS, SHIPS, AND PLANES DEFEND THIS NATION?*

They can only if the American people are united as a nation behind an adequate defense policy. No bomb or gun can stop an idea—an idea of indifference, appeasement, or disloyalty. We cannot combat dictatorships opposing us while people within America are torn asunder by class hatred and race consciousness. These ideas are far more destructive than guns, and hurl nations into periodic warfare.

## *WHAT IS "ALL-OUT" DEFENSE?*

Under an "all-out" defense program, defense production must supersede all other production, except that of recognized necessities. Personal desires and comforts must give way to this "all-out" objective, and the individual must be ready and willing to forego luxuries and make other sacrifices deemed necessary in granting priority rights to our national defense establishment.

## *IS NATIONAL DEFENSE COSTLY TODAY?*

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The Federal government has already spent and has committed itself to spend Sixty Billion Dollars for defense production and for Lend-Lease Aid to Britain. As the months roll by this sum will be increased until it may exceed one hundred billion. This incredible sum will create a heavy tax burden upon our people and upon future generations. We must approach the future with open minds and stout hearts, and prepare now to meet the grave problems of reconstruction.

*ARE WE WISE TO  
MORTGAGE OUR  
FUTURE BY THIS  
GIGANTIC SPENDING?*

Although it is most unfortunate and insane for nations to spend billions for instruments of destruction, we must face the world picture with realism and determination. Until men and nations learn how to live together in peace and understanding we should be ready at all cost to defend the institutions and the ideals which have guaranteed justice, liberty, opportunity, and happiness to our people. America will cease to be if these values are destroyed.

*IS NAZISM A REAL THREAT  
TO OUR DEMOCRACY?*

Naziism is not simply a structure of government nor is it an exclusive philosophy fostered by Adolf Hitler. Naziism is a way of life imbedded in the heart of Germany which in its very essence is opposed to democratic principle. Naziism repudiates the basic American idea that the individual has any rights, and advocates the complete and ruthless autonomy of the state. So long as Naziism dominates Europe, it is a definite threat to our democracy.

## *COULD HITLER INVADE THIS HEMISPHERE?*

Perhaps Hitler cannot invade this hemisphere, but Naziism can. The idea of Naziism has already spread throughout South America, and has been responsible for the spreading of race hatreds throughout the United States of America. The Nazi theory of race supremacy is capable of destroying the ramparts of democracy from within. Therefore "all-out" defense means defending this nation against enemies within as well as enemies across the seas.

## *ARE THE COMMUNISTS OUR FRIENDS TODAY?*

The Communists have never been our friends and can never be our friends. Communism like Naziism is a way of life predicated upon the destruction of democratic ideals and institutions. Defense of Russia against Adolf Hitler must not be construed as a defense of Communism. "All-out" defense of America cannot be achieved until the Communist Party has been outlawed in the United States.

## *IS THIS WAR AMERICA'S WAR, TOO?*

In the final analysis this is definitely America's war. A clash between Nazism as a way of life and Americanism as a way of life is inevitable because these two systems can never live side by side at peace. The economic, political and ideological impact of Nazism upon Americanism will keep alive a militant spirit which no treaty can efface. The very existence of a successful American democracy belies the efficacy of Nazi totalitarianism as the "dominant" philosophy of government.

## *IS THERE A FIFTH COLUMN IN AMERICA?*

There is a powerful fifth column in America with a huge network of Communist and Nazi agencies. Our people can never be properly united until we adopt more stringent regulations against subversive activities. Undesirable aliens will continue to carry on their destructive fifth column activities unless you and I and the other fellow insist on the reconstruction of our immigration laws so that we can deport these dangerous enemies of America. We have a right to elect men to public office who will carry out this wish.

## *CAN STRIKES IMPEDE NATIONAL DEFENSE?*

Many strikes have been called during the past year which have definitely impeded national defense production. Many of these strikes have been jurisdictional strikes, created by labor racketeers to gain control over certain industries, taking advantage of the present crisis. The American people have a right in the interest of "all-out" defense to demand the suspension of all jurisdictional strikes during the period of our national emergency.

## *CAN WE HELP INDIVIDUALLY IN FOSTERING NATIONAL DEFENSE?*

Every citizen has an opportunity to play his part in building our defense structure. He can think American, be American, and act American. He can set aside many of his luxuries and willingly make personal sacrifices when called upon, so that in the end we and our children may look forward to a free government of free men under the Stars and Stripes of the United States. America is the only remaining hope for a free world. No price is too great to preserve that hope.

**PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES OF  
UNITED AMERICAN  
DEFENSE COMMITTEE:**

To unify organizations interested in national defense education.

Distribution of literature and assignment of speakers on national defense.

Conducting active campaigns for deportation of subversive aliens.

Campaign to outlaw jurisdictional strikes in defense industries.

Conducting broadcasts on national defense for public enlightenment.

Published and Distributed

by

**UNITED AMERICAN DEFENSE  
COMMITTEE**

838 South Grand Avenue  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
VA. 9592

Founded in 1926 - Now held  
by American Legion leaders as  
**AMERICANISM**

*Clearing house  
no.:  
patriotic*

**Will Survive!**

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We are fighting a most  
ruthless, savage and cun-  
ning enemy abroad and  
at home.

We are fighting for our  
Country, our homes, our  
way of life, our freedom,  
our **RIGHT TO LIVE.**



**WE MUST WORK TO WIN**

*Unite With Us*

# AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

## Founded in 1927

The Americanism Educational League was organized in 1927 and has since been incorporated under the laws of the State of California as a non-profit, non-political institution engaged in patriotic education.

## For Better Understanding

Its primary function has been to furnish, without charge, material, speakers and direction to civic leaders throughout the state in order to combat organized class and racial hatreds. Through its many channels of operation, the Americanism Educational League has consistently endeavored to create a better understanding of American traditions and American ideals.

## WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE!

In determining the moral and financial support of any civic organization, it is essential to review the history of its services. Stability and character are two important factors in such an evaluation.

## Exposed Communism, Nazism

The Americanism Educational League exposed and carried the fight against the Communist-created *Labor's Non-Partisan League* to a successful conclusion before the Los Angeles Board of Education.

The Americanism Educational League was the first organization to expose publicly and in printed form, the *German-American Volksbund*, and demanded through the channel of the American Legion, revocation of Herman Schwinn's citizenship. 10,000 of these booklets were distributed to organizations throughout the nation, and resulted in an investigation of Nazi Bund activities in California.

## Japanese Menace Exposed

The Americanism Educational League in 1940 and 1941 sponsored an active campaign to apprise the citizens on the Pacific Coast of the Japanese menace, and on March 15, 1941, released a national story to the effect that war between the United States and Japan was imminent and inevitable, and that Japan would conduct a surprise attack upon Hawaii.

The League insisted upon the termination of the Japanese military census conducted on the Pacific Coast and demanded the closing of the Japanese language schools as centers of espionage. Thousands of letters and telegrams were sent to Washington demanding a speedy solution of the Japanese problem as a result of this public service.

## Patriotic Sponsorships

The Americanism Educational League initiated the movement to honor new citizens in a series of annual Loyalty Day programs.

The League sponsored some of the most successful essay contests on Americanism. Over 40,000 high school students participated in Southern California last year.

Thousands of pieces of literature were sent out by the League office during 1941, dealing with subversive activities, and giving constructive facts on American history and institutions. Material from these pamphlets were used by scores of speakers and educators in the transmission of American ideology.

## "Bill of Rights" Program

The Americanism Educational League sponsored the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Bill of Rights, and secured the working cooperation of 2,000 civic leaders in Southern California. The League distributed 280,000 copies of the Bill of Rights to high school students in Los Angeles City and County.

Nearly 1,000 meetings were held with 500 churches cooperating, stressing the responsibility of the American people in preserving basic American freedom at any sacrifice.

## 10,000 Meetings Since 1927

The Executive Director of the Americanism Educational League,—Dr. John R. Lechner, has addressed more than 10,000 meetings for the League. He has conducted over 700 radio broadcasts on Americanism.

The League has had a consistent record of honest endeavor and fearless leadership!

## WHAT THE LEAGUE IS DOING!

The Americanism Educational League is conducting an active campaign among civic organizations and civic leaders to enlist greater support of the war effort through increased morale by:

1. Making the public realize the meaning of Total War.
2. Making the public conscious of the great ideals implicit in our way of life—liberty, justice, brotherhood and opportunity.
3. Insuring a love for these American ideals strong enough to create the determination to preserve them at any sacrifice, at home or in the armed service.

The Americanism Educational League is developing and training a larger Speakers Bureau to equip more men and women to conduct its educational campaign. The Americanism Educational League is laying the foundations for an organized fight by the American people in the United States against the encroachments of Communism at the conclusion of the war. The dislocation of industry and economy will give the powerful fronts an incentive to undermine the American system of government.

## WHAT THE LEAGUE PLANS TO DO!

The Americanism Educational League will continue to combat the forces engendering and spreading class and racial hatreds.

Japan before 11,000

## Membership Now Open

Demands upon the League from scores of prominent civic groups to serve as a rallying point in the fight to preserve the American way of life caused the League to seek membership for the first time in its history in order to augment its facilities.

## Monthly Bulletins

The Americanism Educational League will issue monthly bulletins to its members containing important information to be used by them in their respective Americanism programs.

*No other organization is more favorably suited to unite the efforts of civic, fraternal and patriotic groups in these important endeavors.*

## Workshop for all Groups

The Americanism Educational League will continue to be the workshop for organizations and individuals needing speakers, material, advice or direction in patriotic endeavors and civilian defense.

**Subversive groups under Nazi, Fascist, or Communist banners are all well organized, centralized, and well financed! The only effective means to combat their sinister influence is to rally to a central organization.**

## You Need "The League"

The Americanism Educational League meets this vital need in our nation and in our community. YOU need its leadership! The League needs YOUR support!

Thousands of individuals have asked at meetings, "What can I do in a practical way to help in this campaign for America?"

## "The League" Needs You!

One of the most PRACTICAL ways to help is to LEND YOUR SUPPORT to an organization which has the experience and the facilities to CARRY YOUR FIGHT. JOIN TODAY!

# AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of California)

838 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
VAndike 7580 - TRinity 1151

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*Americanism  
Educational League  
Baptist Church  
of Los Angeles  
June 3, 1941*

# The INNER RAMPARTS

*An address delivered before the Los Angeles City Council on Americanism Day, February 18, 1941,  
in the City Council Chambers, by*

**DR. JOHN R. LECHNER**

*Executive Director*

**AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE**

**838 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**



Today we are called upon to rededicate our lives to the cause of Americanism. We recognize that we are facing critical times. In a world of turmoil, of hatred and destruction, in which new and oppressive ways of life are expounded by powerful dictators, ideals and traditions which we recognize as American stand out in bolder relief, and fundamental issues are becoming more definitely clarified.

We are conscious of the all-important fact that ours is a government of love, not hatred — of freedom, not oppression. We believe in the divine right, not of rulers but of the individual to exercise his God given freedom for the development of his talents. We believe he has a right to equality under the law, to justice before the courts, and to a fighting chance for success and happiness.

Without justice, without freedom, without opportunity life would be worth little — especially to Americans who have enjoyed this heritage for more than three centuries. I believe most Americans would rather relinquish their material wealth than their basic rights and freedom.

Today this heritage is not as secure and unassailable as in the yesteryear. Entire nations have repudiated the philosophy that men either have a right to these liberties or are capable of using them properly. America, for the first time in history, faces a world-wide combination of totalitarian states builded on the theory that it is the primary purpose of individuals to serve the will of the state, and not that government is merely a means to an end which is the ultimate happiness of the people.

Today the American way of life is assailed on two fronts. America is at war. We actually find ourselves under a withering barrage from both flanks — from the combination of dictatorship nations on the one hand and from selfish hate-spreading anti-American groups within our own borders on the other. The American people will be wise to recognize the fact that this barrage of hatreds, resulting in disorganization and confusion among our people, is often the forerunner of a barrage of bullets and bombs. One after another of the European democracies succumbed to this progression of barrages in Europe.

And now, as we try to orient ourselves in view of these startling and terrifying forces striking directly at America and its way of life, we must approach the crisis with grim determination. If democracy is to be a virulent, creative, dynamic expression of life, it must stand ready to fight

for its very existence. If the British Empire is disintegrated in defeat, it will be but a matter of time until the American system of government will totter under the impact of a hostile world. Whereas a short while ago it appeared that the battle of Europe could not concern us, it is now apparent with the imminent ambitions of Germany, Russia and Japan that America will be the object of universal hatred and will be the center of economic and political warfare.

Just as a free church impedes the tyrannical dominance of a dictator, so a free government of free men remains as a challenge to the philosophy of dictatorship in the world. America is in the present war economically, morally, and spiritually and no one can predict when we will be in the war with our ships, our planes, and our men.

We are building as rapidly as possible the most imposing external national defense establishment in history to meet this crisis if it comes. But perhaps the most disheartening battle will take place within America among our own people, because our ships and our planes will be useless in defense of democracy unless the inner ramparts remain secure. Too many people in America, too many organizations, too many publications, do not believe in the American way of life and will not unite in defense of democracy. If we find it necessary to meet the enemy on foreign soil, it must be considered common sense to meet the enemy on home soil.

In this present hour of crisis, with freedom and democracy at stake, I believe with an indomitable conviction, inspired by a passion for liberty, that the right to preach hatred of democracy and hatred of our institutions should

be denied to organizations and individuals in America who, by their actions and by their preachments, are undermining the internal defenses of this nation.

I believe that in order to preserve the Constitution and our Bill of Rights, the guarantees of that Constitution for unlimited freedom of speech, press, and assembly should be removed from all subversive groups in America whose ultimate aim is the destruction of the American way of life. In order not to jeopardize our most cherished possession as a people—the Bill of Rights—and in order to protect the integrity of minorities worthy of protection, I should like to see created by the Federal Government an internal defense commission, comprised of outstanding men and women who will make an immediate analysis of major organizations recognized as subversive and recommend to Congress that those organizations which advocate the overthrow of American institutions be declared illegal and disbanded. All publications spreading the Communist, Nazi or Fascist doctrines and designed to destroy the faith of our people in the American way of life or to incite them to disloyalty should be immediately abolished.

I am not opposed to constructive criticism of our government and its institutions. Honest criticism will help to correct maladjustments. I am, however, opposed to those who berate the American way of life and advocate treason and destruction. The ultimate ramparts of freedom lie in the hearts and minds of the American people. If democracy is to survive in this great crisis we must have a united America, an America united in a love of freedom and in a consuming passion for the American way of living.

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# AMERICANISM AT STAKE

BY

DR. JOHN R. LECHNER

ADDRESS BROADCAST  
OVER RADIO STATION KFI  
ON BEHALF OF THE  
UNITED AMERICAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

838 So. Grand Avenue  
Los Angeles

Good evening, friends. I am happy to say a few words to you on this occasion in the interest of national defense, on behalf of the United American Defense Committee.

Especially am I happy to give you this message on the 154th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States.

The American people are just beginning to realize the far-reaching implications of the emergency facing this nation, and of the defense program designed to meet this crisis. Gradually we are coming to understand what the expenditure of 1 billion dollars means, as we begin to make our individual contributions. A wave of interest and concern is sweeping over the nation as we see the cost of food-stuffs and commodities going skyward, and materials which we have purchased at will becoming more scarce.

Many war time restrictions are already being imposed upon business and industry, and upon the citizens themselves. As the pressure becomes greater upon our people, and the dislocation of private economy becomes more apparent, the issues confronted by the nation will be more clearly analyzed. Today we are beginning to penetrate the arguments in the embittered debates which capture the news headlines.

With this more realistic attitude, and with a far clearer vision, therefore, we see in the world a gigantic ideological war, a war we *dare* not and *can* not escape.

In order to understand that war of basic ideas, we must use our own ideology and our own institutions as measuring rods. The age long struggle for human freedom found its most eloquent articulation in the Bill of Rights. Fired by that victory over enslavement and injustice, the generations which followed found new meaning in life for the individual. It was no miracle then, that the Pilgrim fathers, who sought complete social and religious freedom, wrote the first American constitution as they sighted, for the first time, the new world which was to give humanity hope and freedom. That constitution was the "Mayflower Compact," and began with the words, "In the Name of God, Amen." This statement of motive was to become a Pilgrim Rock which was destined to outlive its physical counterpart on the shores of New England.

One hundred and fifty years of life as free men under a just God infused in the early pioneers the spirit of liberty and justice which could not be denied even by the mother country, from whose bourne they sprang. Thus we are grateful, not amazed, at the basic ideology in the "Declaration of Independence"—that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, and that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness." Furthermore, lest following generations miss the profound implications, they stated that in order to preserve these rights and for no other reason, this government was established deriving its "just powers from the consent of the governed."

In order to perfect the political and economic structure so that government might achieve this objective, the Constitution of the United States was created and adopted, a Constitution at once the greatest ideological and practical achievement in all of history. It provided the machinery to regulate the affairs of our people in such a way as to guarantee justice, freedom and opportunity. Underlying this Constitution and impelling its great Bill of Rights is an ideology unique in government. Its foundation stone is the conviction that men are made in the image of the Creator — that they have souls, feelings, ambitions, and God-given rights to personal freedom and happiness. The power of this individual dignity transcends all else in our government—and our laws are established merely to assure the orderly execution of that power. This ideology is interwoven with every fibre of American life—in all our relationships. It is more than government, more than law, it is the American way of life.

Today, this ideology is challenged by two powerful philosophies of life. To meet the one, we are building undreamed of external defenses. To meet the other, we shall have to build the internal defenses of our democracy—in the hearts and minds of our people.

This nation is being rudely awakened to the fact that Naziism is more than its Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler. Naziism is a way of life, also, but one which is a militant antithesis to our own, bent on destroying the American way of life.

Long before Hitler, the germs of a new and fearful ideology took root. Ever since Bismarck the idea of a superior race and the subservience of independent nations to that race, began to spread in Germany. This philosophy was kept alive by the Geopolitik Institute of Munich. Little said by Adolf Hitler in his book "Mein Kamf" or in his speeches was not promulgated long before by the Zeitschrift fuer Geopolitik, and he merely echoed in dramatic fashion the ideas of Haushofer and of Rosenberg.

Naziism subordinates all individual rights to the ruthless will of the state, in order to accomplish what it calls a "cultural revolution." Naziism holds that this revolution must penetrate into every nook and corner of human relationship. Nietzsche called for a complete "revolution of all values." Nazi leaders are attempting to effect the profoundest changes wrought in history. Their system not only demands a revolutionary conformation of law, education and economy to the demands of National Socialism, but advocates a revolutionary international program based upon the theory of racial superiority, and the supremacy of might over right.

Paul Josef Goebbels, in 1939, gave expression to this plan when he said, "The laws of this revolution are irresistible. They evolve until they sweep aside the condition to which they have given battle, and until they erect a new world on the ruins of that condition."

The fruits of our ideology are equality, freedom, and opportunity. Alfred Rosenberg tells us that "with National Socialism soul is not equal to soul, man not equal to man,

but its goal is the strong German man, and all of politics, of economics, of legal and social institutions must be subordinated to this fundamental purpose."

Robert Ley, Nazi minister of labor, tells us how Nazism regards individual liberty when he says, "The State will not let man go from the cradle to the grave. We begin with the child of three years. Then follow the school, the Hitler Youth, and the service with defense forces. When all this is past, comes the labor service until the grave, no matter how much they may strive to be free."

And for youth Naziism offers no opportunity save that which might be doled out to the puppets of their leader. Von Shirach pointed that out in no mistaken terms when he declared, "To our great leader, let youth pledge most faithful allegiance. Let youth surrender to his will and that without a single reservation or limitation whatsoever."

The true significance of this clash in ideologies becomes apparent when we realize that Hitler cannot and will not stop in his world conquest until that philosophy of life dominates the world. He said, "The Nordic race has a right to rule the world, and we must make this racial right the guiding star of our foreign policy. Believe me, all of our National Socialism would be worth nothing if it were limited solely to Germany and did not assure the mastery of this most excellent race over the whole world for at least a thousand years."

In order to carry out this revolutionary way of life Adolf Hitler has defied every expectancy of a civilized world. Two hundred million people have been caused to suffer untold horrors, and countless thousands have been murdered by his agents.

Within three months, nearly five million youths have been slaughtered on the field of battle, culminating the destruction of fourteen independent nations. No objective within the grasp of the finite mind can justify this wholesale slaughter brought on under the ruthless leadership of fanatical champions of a ruthless philosophy.

Today America faces the probability that some day our nation may have to meet this challenge to our way of life, lest we meet the fate of Europe. It is in realization of this alarming truth that our nation is arming as never before in history. How far the road will lead, we do not know. But we will never travel that road in security unless every fibre of American life is geared to our defense.

While I have pointed out in this brief moment the sordid picture of a fight to the finish clash between the American way of life and National Socialism, which threatens to revolutionize America from her vantage point outside, let us not forget for a moment that *within* America we have another ideology just as deadly and just as ruthless as Naziism. The fact that Russia is a bulwark against the complete victory of Naziism in Europe does not dispel for a moment the danger of Communism within our borders. This day does not call for easing up of our fight against Communism, but demands double vigilance.

In Communism we have again an ideology based upon class consciousness and class hatred which repudiates the basic structure of our Constitution and Bill of Rights. Advocating the abrogation of all individual liberty, the destruction of all property, it seeks to overthrow this nation by violent revolution and set up a dictatorship dominated by a foreign power. These are perilous times for the people of America. Even more perilous times may be ahead.

Whether Adolf Hitler wins or loses the present war in Europe, the germ of race hatred has spread throughout the world, and has brought forth some ominous manifestations in America. This germ must be killed before it destroys our American way of life.

Whether Stalin wins or loses in his war against Naziism, the germ of class hatred has spread throughout the world, and has brought forth ominous manifestations in America. And unless this germ is killed, it will destroy the American way of life.

And so, my friends, on this anniversary commemorating the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America, we hear the mingled challenge of Patrick Henry and Abraham Lincoln—to fight, if we must resort to fighting, to preserve the American way of life, and to bring about in the hearts of our citizens a rebirth of freedom, so that with a passion for liberty and justice and opportunity, we may be a united people.

Perhaps Andrew Jackson, through the prophetic wisdom expressed in his farewell address can lift the American people to the level of our great responsibility when he said: "Fellow citizens . . . You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom, to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He Who holds in His hands the destinies of nations make you worthy of the favors He has bestowed and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge He has committed to your keeping."

\* \* \* \*

#### UNITED AMERICAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

838 SO. GRAND AVE., LOS ANGELES  
VANDIKE 9592



# PATRIOTIC TESTIMONIAL DINNER

HONORING

A16.213



**DR. JOHN R. LECHNER**

Executive Director, Americanism Educational League



IN RECOGNITION OF 15 YEARS OF  
FEARLESS AND UNSELFISH SERVICE  
IN THE CAUSE OF AMERICANISM



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1940, 7:00 P.M.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN STUDIO  
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.



## GENERAL COMMITTEE

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 MRS. JOHN PORTER GIBSON....Pres., Daughters of 1812  
 DR. C. C. TRILLINGHAM.....Asst. Co. Supt. of Schools  
 JERE J. SULLIVAN....Exalted Ruler, B. P. O. Elks, No. 99  
 J. L. Van NORMAN....Pres., Los Angeles Cham. of Com.  
 JAMES R. PIERCE...Pres., Los Angeles Jr. Cham. of Com.  
 GORDON McDONOUGH..Los Angeles County Supervisor  
 MRS. RODMAN ROBESON..Pres., All-American Congress  
 JOSEPH SCOTT .....Attorney  
 BURON FITTS.....District Attorney  
 FREEMAN LUSK.....L. A. Brd. of Education, Pub. Rel.  
 JUDGE BENJ. J. SCHEINMAN.....Superior Court  
 EUGENE BISCAILUZ.....Sheriff, Los Angeles County  
 UGENE U. BLALOCK....Dir., Los Angeles Breakfast Club  
 NEIL HAGGERTY.....State President, A. F. of L.  
 DR. VIERLING KERSEY....Supt., Los Angeles City Schools  
 JOHN DUNN  
     Past Com., L. A. Co. Council, American Legion  
 MRS. J. K. LYTHE.....Past President, State P.-T. A.  
 MRS. GEORGE P. TAUBMAN....Nat. V-Pres., Pro-America  
 JUDGE M. I. CHURCH.....Lawyers' Club  
 MRS. LEONE G. PLUM  
     Women's Auxiliary, L. A. Cham. of Com.  
 MRS. FRANCES L. NEITH....Founder, Girls' Corner Club  
 MRS. CATHERINE C. CLARKE...Pres., Gold Star Mothers  
 MRS. HENRY T. SCOTT  
     Amer. Chr. Woman's City Club, Long Beach  
 BERT MANN  
     Past Americanism Chrm., State Dept., American Legion  
 WILLIAM U. HANDY.....Deputy City Prosecutor  
 HARVEY GWYNNE WOLFE...Sheriff's Dept., L. A. County  
 MRS. ELLA M. FRENCH  
     Pres., Calif. Women of the Golden West  
 HAROLD LINK.....Mgr., Los Angeles Breakfast Club  
 MISS ADELE ARBO.....South Ebell Club  
 EDWARD F. TREFZ.....Founder, U. S. Cham. of Com.  
 LEO H. STRICKLAND.....Postmaster, Venice, Calif.  
 MRS. A. C. MALONE..Chrm., Long Beach Unit, Pro-Amer.  
 MRS. MARION FITTS.....President, Pleiades Club  
 E. RICHARD WEST....Past Pres., U. S. Jr. Cham. of Com.  
 MRS. SAMUEL A. WIDNEY  
 DR. N. A. DAVIS.....Pres., American Defense Society  
 RALPH D. MARTIN.....Inglewood City Council  
 CLAUDE C. CRAWFORD....Mayor, City of Santa Monica  
 MRS. MARYE SHANNON HARRINGTON  
     State Pres., United Daughters of the Confederacy  
 DR. RUSSELL W. STARR  
     State Pub. Relations Chrm., Amer. Legion  
 DR. CHARLES F. NELSON.....Fed. Protestant Churches  
 GERALD C. RILEY  
     Pres., So. Calif. Chap. Knights of Columbus

The limitation of time prevents the listing of scores of prominent civic leaders and organizations offering their services too late for printing.

## PROGRAM

Dinner called to order by General Chairman Lee D. Mathews. 7:00 P.M.  
 Advance of colors led by U. S. Marine Corps Flag Escort.  
 National Anthem, led by Allan Lindquist, tenor.  
 Invocation by Father C. A. McQuillan, S. J., Pres. Loyola Univ.  
 "The Lord's Prayer," by Mallotte.  
     Sung by Madame Mamie Stark.  
     Accompanied by Evangeline Burnham.

## DINNER

Address of Welcome. Lee D. Mathews, General Chairman.  
 Clarence Muse. Old American songs.  
 Introduction of guests. Special tables.  
 Address by Reginald Denny, and introduction of guests.  
 Introduction of Edward Arnold, Master of Ceremonies.  
 Dennis Morgan, Baritone.  
 Joseph Scott. Keynote Address.  
 Mrs. Mae Cushman, National Pres. Gold Star Mothers of America.  
 Capt. Irwin Minger, Former Adjutant, County Council, Amer. Legion.  
 C. J. Haggerty, State Pres. American Federation of Labor.  
 Dedication of new patriotic song written by Carrie Jacobs Bond.  
     "The Flying Flag." Sung by Allan Lindquist, tenor.  
 Introduction of prominent public officials.  
 Buron Fitts, District Attorney, Los Angeles County.  
 Mrs. Mabel Patton, Founder, Mil. Order Purple Heart Aux.  
 Dedication of the new Purple Heart Colors by Robert Montgomery.  
 David Coleman.  
 Dr. Hugh M. Tiner, President George Pepperdine College.  
 Dr. John R. Lechner. Response to Testimonial Dinner Committee.  
     Address: Rebirth of the American Spirit.  
 "God Bless America," by Madame Mamie Stark.  
 Lee D. Mathews; Closing remarks.  
 "End of a Perfect Day" by Carrie Jacobs Bond.  
     Sung by Allan Lindquist.  
 Benediction. Rev. Thomas Grice, Pastor Simi Community Church.  
     Former State Chaplain, American Legion.

## DR. JOHN R. LECHNER

Dr. John R. Lechner, graduate of Denison University, Crozier Seminary and the University of Pennsylvania, with the degrees of RhB., PhB., B.D. and M.A., a Baptist minister, formerly pastor of a large church in New York City, came to California in 1924 to follow the ministry.

He found great forces at work in this community in opposition to the principles which he held through his religious convictions, forces which opposed the very structure of democratic government and free expression.

So great was this problem in his mind that he relinquished his career with the church in order to serve the government more directly in combating subversive ideologies and in creating a better understanding of basic American ideals which found their beginnings in the social application of the religious convictions of American pioneers.

Unselfishly, and without thought of personal aggrandizement, Doctor Lechner has rendered a tremendous service in the field of Americanism.

During the period of nearly fifteen years he has addressed more than three million people in 10,000 civic groups, in a fearless expose of unAmerican doctrines and organizations, and has always coupled the expose with an inspirational appeal for loyalty to American traditions and American institutions.

He has conducted more than 700 major radio broadcasts for which he has never received one cent.

Doctor Lechner has constantly refused to run for public office, or to commercialize his program conducted through the Americanism Educational League. This League has been the clearing house for Americanism activities for most of the major statewide groups and has operated on a budget for the most part tragically inadequate to meet the responsibilities. What sacrifices have been made have invariably been sacrifices on his own part in carrying the heavy burden. His work has always been characterized by an intelligent understanding of the problems and by a most dignified and forceful approach.

Doctor Lechner has served the American Legion as Americanism Chairman in various divisions for many years and has for several years been secretary of public relations for the State Department. This organization as well as scores of others have been served faithfully through the instrumentality of the League.

Many articles have been prepared on Americanism by Dr. Lechner, and more than 100,000 of these have been sent out to individuals and organizations to help these groups in their Americanism programs.



The General Committee expresses its appreciation to the following individuals and organizations for their valuable assistance in arranging the Testimonial Dinner:

Samuel Goldwyn Studio

Otto K. Olesen Illuminating Co., Ltd.

George R. Bilson, Publicity

Dunn Brothers, Printers

Alexander Korda Films, Inc., Raymond A. Klune, Production Manager

Edwards Brothers Colonial Mortuary, Mrs. Nellie Marie Mason, Decorator

KFWB Broadcasting Studio

Biltmore Hotel

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

A16.213

# Naziism on the Pacific Coast

by

Dr. John R. Lechner

Chairman

Americanism Committee, American Legion  
Los Angeles County, California



This report was  
unanimously adopted by the  
Los Angeles County Council, American Legion  
Friday, November 5, 1937

### RESOLUTION

At the November meeting of the Los Angeles County Council, American Legion, following the report made by Dr. Lechner for the Americanism Committee, the following resolution was unanimously passed in the form of a motion:

*That this Council express its appreciation for the thoroughness with which the Committee has performed its task.*

*That this Council indorse the work of the Americanism Committee in this field and instruct it to continue its investigations.*

*That the information contained in the report be released to the American public in such manner as the Committee sees fit.*

*That the Committee be instructed to work in cooperation with all agencies in carrying out the mandate of the National Convention to circumvent the menace of the Nazi problem in America.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE

When the County Council, through a unanimous resolution, requested that the Americanism Committee investigate the Nazi situation on the Coast, and the activities of the Nazi Consul, Manfred von Killinger of San Francisco, especially with regard to interpreting the possible motives in recent Nazi demonstrations, it started a house-cleaning movement which may have far reaching significance. For the purposes of the present report to the members of this Council, a brief recapitulation of the background will convince you of the gravity of the Nazi problem.

Before I give you the specific information in accordance with the instructions in your resolution, let me repeat the mandate of the Chicago convention of the American Legion with reference to the Nazi question. This mandate was contained in a resolution unanimously passed, which states that this convention "condemns the formation in this country of groups holding their primary allegiance to foreign governments, and whose idea it is to introduce into this nation intolerance and bigotry . . ."

The American Legion first took cognizance of the magnitude of this new force driving toward an international Fascist state with such demonstrations as the Nazi Party Council held at Nuremberg in September, 1934, in which some 16,000 Nazi delegates representing Nazi members outside Germany, took part. In its report of this huge gathering, the *Fraenklische Tagezeitung* wrote these astounding words:

"No one has the slightest conception of the tremendous work that is being carried on by our party members across the seas."

The Congress of Germans Living Abroad, an organization consisting largely of Germans naturalized in foreign countries, was held a few

weeks ago in Stuttgart, Germany, and was attended by 10,000 delegates from all parts of the world. At this meeting, according to press dispatches, three important points were emphasized:

(a) All Germans living abroad except those "stamped as traitors" are *ipso facto* National Socialists.

(b) All Germans living abroad, while they must respect the laws of the country in which they live, owe their political adherence to the National Socialist Government. This adherence must be respected by the countries in which they reside.

(c) The Nazi Government is committed to work for a Pan-Germanic movement to unite all Germans and those of German extraction under the leadership of the Nazi Party in Germany. To accomplish this a propaganda network has been flung all around the world.

According to Associated Press dispatches, this Conference also recommended that the Reich insist upon a diplomatic status for all Nazi leaders living abroad, a suggestion which was quickly withdrawn in the face of strenuous criticism by the British ministry, but which has been put into practical effect within the last few days in Czechoslovakia, where a diplomatic rupture is imminent because of such a demand following the arrest of Nazi trouble-makers in that land.

The Congressional Investigating Committee on Un-American Activities under the chairmanship of Congressman McCormack, has pointed out many instances of the operation of the German secret police in this country, and of the network of paid propagandists. This report exposes the workings of such organizations as the "Friends of New Germany" (now known as the German-American Bund), with its units in all of

our major cities and its numerous military camps. Pictures of uniformed men drilling under the Swastika flag were recently shown in the American Magazine and in numerous newspapers. It shows the work of men like Dr. Otto Vollbehr, who as an alien, has been a resident of the United States and of Los Angeles on and off for nearly 35 years, and who has spread a network of Nazi propaganda throughout the nation. It tells of the subversive work of Spanknoebel, indicted by the New York Federal Grand Jury for not registering as a foreign agent. Later, these findings are further authenticated with the discovery of some two score armed Nazi camps in the United States, where men are drilled in the discipline of the Party and sworn to allegiance to its cause.

Those who have made even a cursory study of Nazism in America will realize that we have here a powerful force to combat. Our determination to combat this force is heightened by the knowledge of its philosophy. Nazism is opposed to every basic principle of good Americanism; it is the antithesis to every fundamental of constitutional democracy, and is therefore the enemy of American traditions and ideals.

Nazism as a national force in Germany is not directly related in any way to American life. Only as we feel the impact of the international organization with its hate breeding propaganda, and its potential dangers to our neutrality in the event of another European war, does Nazism become an American problem. As an American problem it belongs within the sphere of Americanism activities of the Legion, demanding an aggressive fight to eradicate its international branches here.

In the light of what I have told you here, such a demonstration as we witnessed in Los Angeles one Sunday last month at Hindenburg Park, which was strongly criticized at the last Council

meeting, seems more than a spontaneous expression of 8,000 Germans and naturalized German-Americans toward their former Vaterland. Your Committee is thoroughly convinced that behind the scenes of the short wave broadcast by Hitler direct to the picnic grounds, the bold display of Swastika flags and an endless pronouncement of "Heil Hitlers," there is a story we of the Legion must tell.

Your Committee has in its possession numerous photographs taken on this occasion showing innumerable Swastika flags, some with the Swastika superimposed across the Stars and Stripes, and masses of men in uniform, not the American uniform, with arms extended swearing allegiance to Hitler and the Nazi regime. Several of these photographs, we are sorry to report, show a member of the Legion wearing his Legion cap with arm extended in the Nazi salute, and another photograph of this same Legionnaire with his arm around the shoulder of one Rheinhold Kusche, the leader of the Nazi Storm Troopers in this territory, and the author of a plan to Nazify American youth organizations, the original of which as written by Kusche, has been brought to the attention of the chairman of this Committee.

Prominent among those who took part in the German Day celebration, and who seemed to have a very important voice in its management, was Arno Risse, who is substituting as Los Angeles Nazi leader in the absence of Herman Schwinn, Hitler's direct representative on the West Coast, who was in Germany attending the Stuttgart Conference above mentioned, and arranged the great honor of the direct broadcast to his unit in Los Angeles by Hitler. Other active Nazi agents who seemed to have a leading part in the proceedings, were Willie Kendzia, who recently returned from Germany from what Schwinn described as a "tour of duty," and Dr.

Konrad Buchardi, who not long ago attempted to have a professor in the German Department of one of our universities, an American citizen, discharged from his position for criticizing educational methods in Nazi Germany.

Another group picture, of which your Committee is attempting to secure a copy, shows eight men with their heads together, including Consuls Gyssling and von Killinger, Sansanov (real name, Dombadze), who is the leader of the White Russian Nazi forces on the West Coast, Dr. Burchardi, Leopold McLaglen, now in the County Jail on extortion charges, and three men, Americans, whose activities of a very compromising nature as Nazi agents here and in Mexico, are now under investigation. The speech delivered by the German Consul General, von Killinger, contained clear evidence of his contempt for democratic institutions and American ideals. His comment on the American press speaks for itself:

"No press freedom," he said, "exists in the United States. If the government commands that certain news shall not be printed, you will have to look hard for it in any paper."

WHO IS VON KILLINGER? The facts in regard to von Killinger's background are matters of public record and have never been disproved. They are contained in German newspaper reports contemporary with the various trials for murder in which he was involved, and in numerous articles published in American periodicals. In making the following statements your Committee is summarizing from articles published in the *Literary Digest*, in the *Living Age* and other magazines of equal standing; from a book entitled *Four Years of Political Murder*, published in Germany in 1922, an article entitled *Diplomat or Nazi Adventurer*, published in the *San Francisco News* on August 23 of this year, and from reports of the various trials as published in the

*Frankfurter Zeitung*, *Neue Volkszeitung*, and other German papers of equal importance and reliability.

Lieutenant Manfred von Killinger was at the head of what was considered to be the most vicious of the 75 "murder gangs" which killed 354 eminent German citizens whose progressive views favored democracy, and thus paved the way for the destruction of democratic ideas and the establishment of terrorism and dictatorship.

On August 26, 1921, two young men approached Matthias Erzberger as he was taking a walk with a friend and pumped his body full of lead. As Erzberger dropped dead, the killers disappeared. All Germany, all Europe in fact, was stirred, for the victim was one of the two or three important heads of the German republic, the leader of the great Catholic party, the minister of finance, and a signer of the Versailles Treaty. All the reactionary elements in Germany hated Erzberger with deadly hate, for the republican statesman was an advocate of conciliation with Europe and the payment of reparations. Four times the terrorists had tried to kill Erzberger and when they finally succeeded, a prominent Frenchman exclaimed: "Is there no safety in Germany for public men who advocate observing treaties?"

A hot chase began after the assassins and their accomplices, and strange things came to light. All clues led to Munich which was then, in the words of the *London Times*, a "hotbed of political intrigue" and the home of the "murder clubs." Here finally, a little more than two weeks after the murder, the government agents discovered things so horrible that they were never given out to the public. They found that the names of the murderers were Heinrich Schulz and Heinrich Tillessen and that they belonged to a secret assassination society known as *Organization Consul*—O. C. for short. The mur-

derers, it was found, came to Munich after the deed, reported to their chief, left their trunks with him and then were driven by him in an automobile to the railroad station.

The name of the chief, the police discovered, was an ex-Lieutenant-Captain of the German navy, named Manfred von Killinger.

Von Killinger spent nine months in the Offenburg jail, but his killers were not apprehended, even in the face of a 200,000 mark reward. They had fled to Hungary.

Eleven days after von Killinger was let out of the Offenburg jail, Walter Rathenau, the second great pillar of the German republic, was assassinated by the gang. Again Killinger was arrested and this time sentenced by the Supreme Court in Leipzig to eight months in jail. He admitted his complicity in the affairs of the Murder Center, and boasted of his experience in the navy, and his knowledge of naval affairs.

When these dangerous bands of the "Mordzentrale" were finally broken, von Killinger gravitated to the rising luminary in the German firmament, Adolf Hitler. Hitler spoke of his new acquisition as "the greatest scoundrel I have ever seen."

This is your San Francisco Consul representing the German nation among our people. This is the man whose bitter hatred of democracies led him into a life of the most ruthless gang leadership to destroy those who espoused the cause of democracy.

Hitler deposed the Lieutenant as governor of Saxony. Why did he resurrect him from obscurity and elevate him to what has become the most important Nazi consular post in the United States in view of the Chinese-Japanese war, the German-Japanese alliance and the Japanese fishing fleet situation of which the Department Convention took official cognizance?

It is pertinent to ask: Does a strong desire for technical knowledge about the United States Pacific Fleet have anything to do with the appointment of von Killinger now that Germany's ally in the Orient is on the rampage?

These are some of the questions which your Committee believes should be answered and acted upon.

Here is the conclusion of your Committee, working with an open mind, yet instilled with an impassioned love for American principles. Nazism is opposed to the very basic concepts of good Americanism. These concepts of Americanism may be fairly stated as:

1. "An abiding faith in democracy and representative government.

2. "A belief in the fundamental equality of all men, that is, the right of every American to equal opportunity in our country, to be judged as an individual and not as a member of any group, race or religion.

3. "An uncompromising devotion to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly, unless for treasonable purposes.

4. "A benevolent attitude toward all religions.

5. "A firm belief in the ideas of lasting peace within our borders and toward other nations."

The Nazi political philosophy is diametrically opposite. It is the outspoken enemy of all democratic ideals. It is stated in the very words of Hitler himself, when he declared:

"WE MUST GET RID OF THE LAST REMNANTS OF DEMOCRACY. I ALONE DECIDE THE POLICY OF GERMANY."

Under the Nazi system of government, the basic rights of free expression are obliterated. Equality of individuals is denied, and in its place rages a bitter race prejudice which has startled the civilized world.

Any attempt, therefore, to foster this system of thought among our own citizens or our alien guests must be contrary to the best interests of the American people, and must receive our immediate attention. And any foreign agent guilty of this type of subversive activity, or reasonably suspected of it, might best be immediately recalled to insure the peace with our sister nations of the world for which we earnestly strive.

In this connection, it may be significant for us to recall the trial and conviction of another German Consul of San Francisco, Consul General von Bopp, who, with his assistants, was convicted and imprisoned in Alcatraz Island for directing during the years of our neutrality, the western phase of a wide-spread campaign of sabotage of American industry that resulted in the killing of many American men, women and children, direct losses of over One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars to industry, and incalculable indirect losses.

Therefore, since Consul Manfred von Killinger is by virtue of his office the director of Nazi propaganda here on the Coast, and since he has violated his prerogative as a foreign governmental representative in criticizing the American press, and since his unsavory background should make him persona non grata to the American public, and since his resurrection from the concentration camp to a strategic position on the Pacific Coast raises more than a strong suspicion of the good faith on the part of the German Chancellor, it is the opinion of your Committee that the American Legion in the County of Los Angeles should enlist the cooperation of other Legion groups on the West Coast and throughout the nation in helping to cure this situation.

In presenting this report your Committee wishes to emphasize that the menace of Nazism in America is centralized around the activities

of the German consuls in the land and the organization known as the German-American Bund. The *Chicago Times*, which made an exhaustive study of this organization over a period of six months, reports that it includes 20,000 young men, most of them aliens, subject to the strictest discipline and ready to carry out any commands no matter how drastic. Righteous indignation against the subversive activities of these must not be extended to the thousands of naturalized German people in this territory of whom, according to the most important German paper on the Coast, the *California Stadtzeitung*, fully 95% are bitterly opposed to the un-American activities of the 5% who give sympathetic support to the Nazi machine. Your Committee is convinced that the great majority of German-American citizens are loyal to their American citizenship, and that they deserve and should receive the strong moral support of the American Legion in their efforts to defeat the repeated conspiracies which Nazi agents have been carrying on to gain control of numerous German-American societies.

In conclusion, your Committee quotes two paragraphs with which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, concluded his address at a dinner given in honor of our national commander in New York City on September 20 of this year:

"If ever our population of foreign birth should put America second, if ever it should subordinate American interests to the interests of some other country, by accepting directions given by Governments or political parties abroad, then indeed a situation would arise that would fill us with foreboding.

"You, members of the American Legion, learned by experience and sacrifice, as perhaps no other group, the true meaning of the American ideal. You can hold high the torch, in case others should forget. You can impart knowledge

to those who wish to learn the true meaning of our beliefs. And you have a still greater opportunity, for as during the war you helped to forge new traditions for us, you can by precept in time of peace, carry on the work of perfecting our Americanism."

We have given the facts as we have found them. We have been careful to make no statement for which complete proof is not available. It is to be expected that the Nazis will make brazen and blatant denials, but the American public will not in our opinion be deceived.

Whatever action is to be taken is for you to consider and decide upon.

AMERICANISM COMMITTEE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNCIL  
AMERICAN LEGION

---

DR. JOHN R. LECHNER

County Council Chairman

FRANK J. RYAN

17th District Chairman

NORVIN E. SMITH

18th District Chairman

RAYMOND D. NICHOLS

24th District Chairman

LOUIS GREENBAUM

Sub-Committee Chairman

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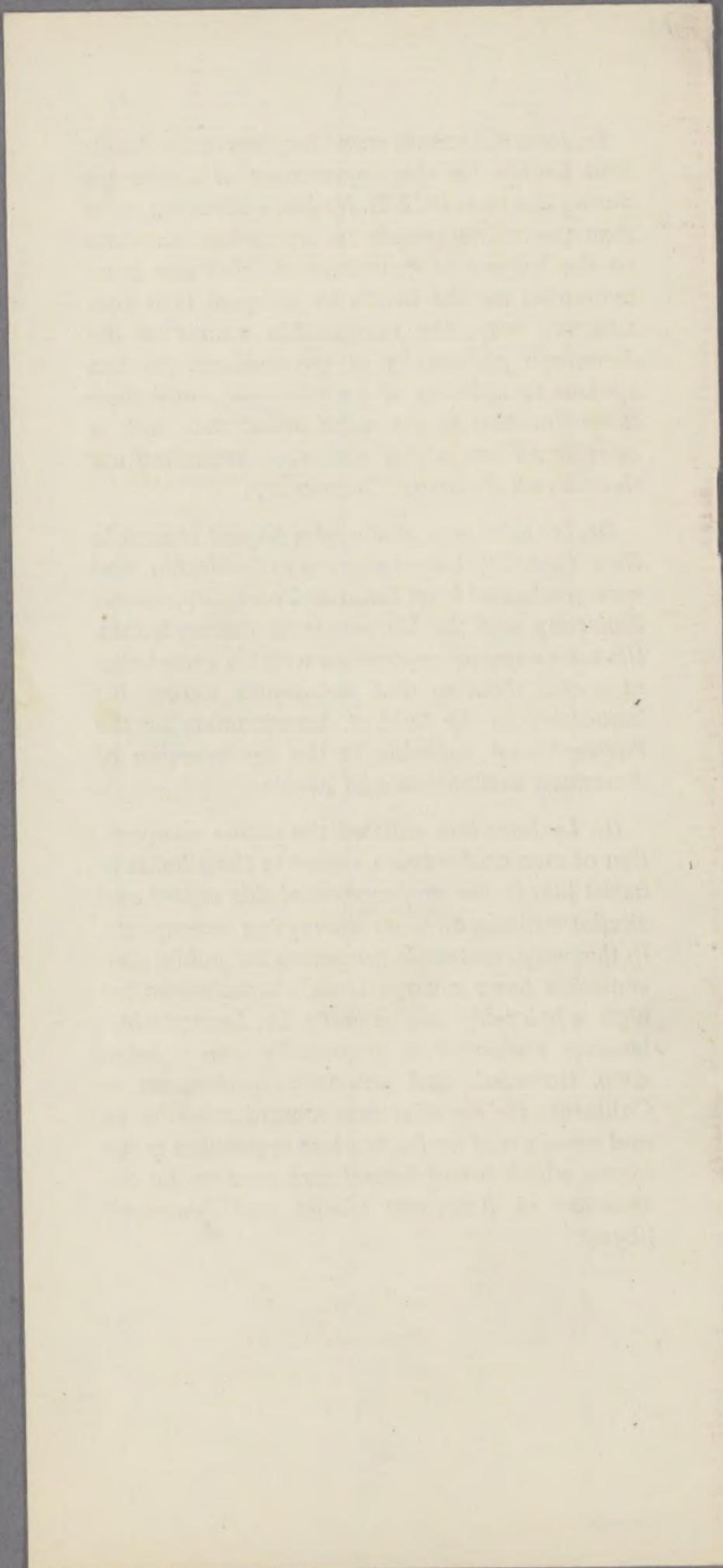
HUGO H. HARRIS

LOUIS VAN IERSEL

Dr. John R. Lechner was Chaplain of the American Legion for the Department of California during the year 1932-33. He has addressed more than one million people during the last ten years on the subject of Americanism, and has been motivated by the desire to interpret in a constructive way, the remarkable values of the American philosophy of government. He has spoken to millions of people over more than three hundred major radio broadcasts, and is considered one of the nation's outstanding authorities on American Democracy.

Dr. Lechner was pastor of a Baptist church in New York City before coming to California, and was graduated from Denison University, Crozer Seminary and the University of Pennsylvania. His wide experience together with his knowledge of social theories and economics makes his leadership in the field of Americanism on the Pacific Coast valuable in the preservation of American institutions and ideals.

Dr. Lechner has enlisted the active co-operation of men and women expert in their fields to assist him in the preparation of this report and similar writings on other subversive movements. In this way, materials presented for public consumption have always been characterized by high scholarship and dignity. Dr. Lechner has become endeared to practically every large civic, fraternal, and patriotic organization in California for his tolerance toward other faiths and creeds, and for his fearless opposition to the forces which breed hatred and lead to the destruction of American ideals and American liberty.



Japanese Photo-Media Papers  
Bancroft Library

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# PLAYING WITH DYNAMITE

23rd Oct. 1911  
paid for it.  
Also pay his way to  
Washington later.

by

John R. Lechner, M. A., LL.D.

# THE INSIDE STORY OF OUR DOMESTIC JAPANESE PROBLEM

*by*

JOHN R. LECHNER, M. A., LL.D.



*This report has been compiled at the request of the 23rd District of the  
American Legion in a motion unanimously adopted.*

DR. L. A. HAMMER, *Dist. Commander.*

Many of our church leaders believed, that because these young Japanese-Americans attended our schools, and some of them our local Christian Churches, they should not be evacuated lest a grave injustice be committed and racial hatreds be engendered. The United States government, however, wisely looked deeper into the entire problem of Japanese psychology and religion, and into the relations between too many thousands of Nisei and the Imperial Government of Japan. Without making open accusations, the U. S. Army merely ordered the evacuation of all Japanese, citizens and aliens alike. Behind the scenes the government found ample and imperative reason for its drastic action.

#### JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

The Japanese Government pursued a far wiser policy of education among its youth than the American government, which, in its educational program has not stressed sufficiently, respect and admiration for American traditions and ideology. The Japanese went so far as to set up the most carefully directed institution in America for the education of young Japanese-American citizens in the basic spirit of Japanism. The imminence of war first caused serious attention to be given to this well-gearred propaganda structure under our very noses. Such organizations as the Americanism Educational League had difficulty in arousing public opposition to these schools until the shock of Pearl Harbor brought out the problem in bold relief.

More than 19,000 boys and girls of Japanese parents, born in California, attended the 248 Japanese language schools in this state alone. \$398,500 was spent in 1941 for this educational program directed from Tokyo.

The situation can be made more intelligible by examining the chart below, which lists the number of Japanese youth who attended their native language schools in Hawaii.

#### JAPANESE CHILDREN ATTENDING AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN HAWAII

Year	American Public Schools	Japanese-Language Schools
1921	19,311	18,612
1925	28,383	19,648
1930	39,115	38,162
1935	45,121	42,665
1940	46,670	43,150

Not only were these schools found to be under the direction of the Shinto priesthood, responsible for the development of the intense nationalistic spirit among the Japanese, but many of these schools were discovered by Federal agencies to be centers of Japanese propaganda and espionage. Thus, an institution allowed to develop and flourish under the pretext that it was motivated only by a desire "to preserve the magnificent culture and art of Japan", became at once a most formidable hazard to the defense of our coastal area. In considering the inclusion of Japanese-American youth in the evacuation program, the American government did not dare overlook the influence of the language schools upon many Japanese youths.

Rev. Shinryu Umehara, Japanese Buddhist priest who was sent to America to inspect the Japanese language schools on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii, said (March 27, 1934): (Translation by U. S. Army Intelligence Department)—

"I felt while I was in America that the existence of Japanese schools and Buddhist organizations in the Japanese communities is grand, for they are the mother-bodies for fostering the national conscience, Japan's civilization and Japan's spirit."

Rev. Takei Okumura, 1935. "Today the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction and the Japanese community seems to be Japanized more and more. The language schools are beginning to display the real color of Japanism. Imperial rescript is boldly read and taught."

#### THE INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF OVERSEA JAPANESE

Among the most powerful Japanese directed organizations reaching across the Pacific to weld the Japanese youth in America to the Imperial Empire, is The Institute for the Education of Oversea Japanese.

This organization was founded on November 25, 1933, with headquarters in Tokyo.

##### OFFICERS:

President \_\_\_\_\_ Viscount Kikujiro Ishii  
Managing Director \_\_\_\_\_ Tadashi Sato

##### OBJECT:

"To educate the children of Japanese living abroad in order to establish a foundation for their future overseas development; and by solving the problem of the education of these children, to encourage oversea expansion."

(Count Ishii, 7/2/34)

"The Institute of Oversea People's Education is an organization for infusing the Japanese spirit into the second generation of Japanese abroad. In other words, leave the second generation in the land of their residence but don't let them forget the Japanese spirit. In buying, select Japanese goods; in voting, cast ballots for politicians friendly to Japanese."

(This is particularly meant for Japanese-Americans in Hawaii where their vote is a decisive factor. J. R. L.)

Osaka Mainichi (Osaka Daily—  
2,000,000 circulation).

#### THE CENTRAL BOARD OF OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION

This Association is composed of Overseas Societies of each prefecture, and of people having knowledge and experience in oversea expansion. Its object is to coordinate the relations between societies of each prefecture, and to secure the development of these societies. "It carries on its activities by investigation, research, and information on the conditions of the territories inhabited by Japanese emigrants; various works to stimulate public thought on oversea questions; guidance and education towards oversea expansion, and assistance for the training

of capable men; assistance to oversea societies of the various prefectures; contact and union with various kindred societies." This speaks for itself.

#### IMPERIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

To explain in greater detail the control exercised by the Imperial Government over Japanese-American youth, the Rafu Shimpo, a Los Angeles Japanese daily newspaper, owned by an alien Japanese, carried this article in the Japanese section on Monday, February 17, 1941.

"Re-educational Plan for the Promotion of the Fatherland."

"The Niseis who were born and raised in the foreign land are to come to the fatherland far way to find the company of the other sex. But they are confronted with difficulties coming from the differences of their habits and customs with those of the Fatherland. Here comes the problem of 'Re-education of Nisei.'

"Meantime, to make the abroad compatriots understand the position of the Fatherland under the new regime of Pan-Asiatic principles, and to unite them to act for the realization of 'Enlightened Asia', re-education of Nisei is necessary. So, Imperial Educational Association made a budget of yen 100,000 for the education of Nisei. For this purpose, the committee on overseas education of the Association in co-operation with the Department of Education and the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government and the Goain (Institute for the Promotion of Asia), elected secretaries and established an office for educational guidance of Nisei. The functions of the office at present are as follows:—

"1. Investigation of the educational conditions of Nisei, and of the living conditions of the teachers abroad.

"2. Establishment of the fundamental plans for the education of Nisei.

"3. Assistance in sending good teachers.

"At present, among the teachers abroad who are teaching Nisei, a good number of them want to come to the Fatherland. Meantime, many of the teachers here in this country have the desire to go abroad to fulfill their ambitions. A proper disposal of this situation alone would make a new atmosphere in the educational field. So, this new project of the association will be successful in every way."

## NISEI AS PROPAGANDA AGENTS FOR JAPAN

Common sense would lead the informed to conclude that Japan has not been interested in the Japanese youth of America for altruistic or cultural reasons alone. Japan's ulterior motives in her control over the education of Japanese-American citizens became more apparent and gave cause for serious concern to this government as we reached a crisis in international relationship. It is not possible, nor essential, to relate any cases in the archives of the F.B.I. or the U. S. Army Intelligence which show espionage activities among the Nisei. The bold statement of Japanese officials themselves, indicating how they expect to use the Nisei in the conduct of the war, is enough to convince the most skeptical that no federal or local agency could determine who among the Nisei would remain completely loyal to the United States, under duress.

## "THE FUTURE ROAD OF THE NISEI"

An amazing booklet of this name was distributed among Japanese leaders in California early in 1941. One copy, intercepted at El Centro, was sent to Washington for study. This booklet, printed in Japan in 1940, carried the official endorsement of General Sugiyama, Japanese Imperial Army Chief of Staff, and Tokashi Zuzuki, director of the Kinmon Gakuin, one of the leading Japanese language schools in San Francisco.

Excerpts from this frank appraisal of the role of the Nisei in America on behalf of the Japanese government will suffice to demonstrate further the alarming extent to which the Japanese government actually wielded control over young American citizens of Japanese extraction.

"Several hundred lectures have been delivered on the China incident by Nisei in America.

"Many Nisei also returned to Japan with a mass of material collected in California.

"Things of this sort are typical of the work performed in the past by the Nisei for Japan. What they gain and what they do is by no means unimportant. The Nisei have made significant contributions to Japan, but in many cases these facts must remain hidden.

"When the China incident occurred, it became necessary to broadcast to the world the news in the English language. At this most crucial moment, the Nisei did the work by assuming responsibility as is befitting great patriots.

"The role of Nisei at the present moment is of utmost importance. Nisei always take the leadership. In the world where English language newspapers and magazines are most influential, the Nisei are in an excellent position to do their share.

"We have seen to it that they shall be well prepared for their task."

## KEBEI ORGANIZATIONS

A more brazen violation of mutual friendship between the two nations characterized Japan's enticement of Nisei to "pursue cultural training in Japan." So important a step in the prosecution of Japan's policies for a "new world order" has this activity been considered, that Japan gave a specific name to all Nisei who had journeyed to Japan for a more intense infusion of the spirit of Japanism. The "Kebei" constituted one of Japan's primary hopes for cooperation in the event of war with the United States.

At one time there were so many of our Nisei from America and Hawaii in Japan, that great embarrassment was felt among local Japanese leaders who could not explain away the fact that so many Japanese-American boys were away from home. The Hawaiian Sentinel of January 27, 1938 reported this exodus to Japan and the efforts made by Japanese leaders in Los Angeles to bring back many of these youths to avoid suspicion against the Imperial Government:

"As a result of the Manchurian incident and the spectacular performances of Japanese athletes in the recent Olympic games, the love of Japan reached its boiling point among the second generation Japanese, who possess American citizenship rights. Things Japanese attract them so much that hundreds of these American-born youths are returning steadily to Japan for education. So great is this exodus of promising youths, that Japanese on the Pacific Coast are faced with the great catastrophe of losing their cherished rights which took them almost fifty years to gain.

"At a joint meeting, held recently by the Los Angeles Japanese Association and Los Angeles Japanese Chamber of Commerce, it was unanimously moved to call back the second generation now in Japan. The Wakayama Prefectural Association in America formed an organization, called 'Association of Calling Back Second Generation,' and sent Shiro Fukioka, 59, General Secretary of Los Angeles Japanese Chamber of Commerce, as special envoy. The Foreign Office was so moved by Fukioka's plea, that it has sent out word to all immigration organizations in different prefectures to encourage the united drive, using this slogan, 'Second Generation Return Immediately to America!'

"Fukioka, who has spent nearly forty years in Pacific Coast States, says thus in part:

"There are roughly about 20,000 American-born youths between the ages of 18 and 25 residing now in Japan. Being high school graduates, they are well versed with the conditions and things of Japanese and would make ideal immigrants to North America."

## AFFILIATED KEBEI ORGANIZATIONS

So well organized were the Kebeis of America, that these American citizens who took their "final shots" in Japanism in Japan itself, formed several district Kebei organizations to keep alive the spirit and the "culture" thus obtained, and to perfect a common bond among the several groups. These are the organizations:

1. Kebei Division of Japanese-American Citizens League
2. Wakayama Seinen Kai
3. Hiroshima Seinen Kai
4. YMCA Wakagusha Kai
5. Shinykai
6. Kanagawa Deshikai
7. Kebei Division of YMCA
8. Kai Nippon Seinenkai
9. Kebei Seininkai of Kinto Kyohai
10. Kebei Seinen of Buddhist Church
11. Kebei Division of Zenshu Zi

Japan has played a shrewd game for many years, as we have discovered to our chagrin. She has overlooked very little during the last two decades in preparing for a total war with the United States. Consequently, the declarations of her leaders on many basic issues stand out in bolder relief against the background of events since Pearl Harbor. Her emphasis on youth, especially on Japanese-Americans, is no more graphically demonstrated than the radio address of Prince Kanoye, July 23, 1939, followed the day of his investiture as Prime Minister of Japan, when he said.

"When we think of the future of our Empire we cannot but find that success or failure of our national policy and the destiny of the nation depend almost exclusively upon the nature of the education offered to our youth; the so-called moulding of the Japanese people should be done not so much in a material or outward sense as in their innermost soul."

Japanese official conduct with the youth of their nationals in America was an important factor in the decision of our government to apply war time restrictions to all Japanese, regardless of citizenship status. No brief offered by Christian leaders in America could deny the potential danger of the Nisei in the Pacific Area which may at any time become an actual combat zone.

Although the U. S. Army made no open accusations, federal agencies in making their recommendations could not overlook the undeniable facts herein related. These agencies exemplified a typical American spirit by not indulging in wholesale accusations, because they recognized the existence of many fine young Japanese-Americans who were not enmeshed in the propaganda structure, and who actually resented the encroachment upon their independence by the Japanese Government. However, no adequate, overnight machinery could be set up to ferret out those who would remain loyal or who might be disloyal. The immediate exigencies of war made it mandatory to apply a universal order. Whatever injustices may have been visited upon loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry must be attributed to the hard, bitter rules of the kind of warfare precipitated by Japan herself, and not to any arbitrary policy on the part of the U. S. Army.

#### JAPANESE CONSCRIPTION OF NISEI

The Japanese government further demonstrated its disposition to utilize the Nisei residing in America in her nefarious conduct of total war against the United States. Early in 1941, the Japanese consular offices conducted a census among all Japanese males residing on the mainland and in Hawaii, insisting that Japanese youths, regardless of citizenship status, be registered. The Americanism Educational League made formal protest to Washington on the grounds that this was not an ordinary census, and quoted an article released by the Imperial Department of Military Information in the Tokyo Gazette stating that "This is not the ordinary census,—it is a military conscription census for the purpose of preparing for the total war."

On October 29, 1941, Kilsoo K. Haan, noted Korean agent, testified before the House Immigration Committee that Japan had violated all diplomatic practices by intimidating citizens of this country in demanding compliance with her conscription laws. He translated an article that appeared in the Japanese

owned Hawaiian Hochi dated October 2, 1941, containing the Japanese Consul-General's official announcement in Honolulu to the effect that, "Anyone who delays this report is punishable as a violator of the Conscription Law of Japan." The Rafu Shimpo supported this consular edict in Los Angeles by offering to handle applications for military conscription, in a public announcement appearing in its Japanese section. Japan's eagerness to enroll her complete potential manpower in the United States for "total war" purposes furnished another criterion in determining our policy of mass evacuation from the crucial defense centers on the Pacific Coast.

#### ILLEGAL ENTRANTS

In a letter to Cordell Hull, dated September 17, 1941, Mr. Haan submitted a report received from an agent in the Far East, who apparently had access to the files of the House Ministry in Tokyo, stating that his informant had found the records of 2,810 illegal entrants residing in Hawaii and on the American Continent.

If there is any doubt that illegal entries of Japanese have occurred, despite the stringent regulations of the U. S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization, perhaps the admission of the Nippu Jiji, powerful Japanese Daily of Honolulu, owned by the Domei News Agency of Tokyo, will convince well meaning Americans that Japan itself condoned the violation of our Exclusion Act and Immigration laws.

Referring to the provisions of the 1935 census under the supervision of the Japanese Consul-General in Hawaii, the Nippu Jiji, on August 28, 1935, published the rules for this census in its Japanese section, and stated under the caption, "Questionable Point,"—

"This census is taken to determine the population and it is not connected in any way with information papers compiled for the government authorities. Hence, illegal entrants need not be afraid of making out this report."

Obviously, it would have been difficult for the U. S. Government to ascertain within a reasonable period which Japanese residents in America are here illegally. It would have been even more difficult to determine what sinister motives may have induced those apprehended to sneak into our country in circumvention of our laws, or to take adequate precautions against the lurking menace in those not ferreted out in time. The only sure way of safeguarding our people against potential injury and sabotage by fanatical Japanese who might have been sent here for just such a purpose was the prompt evacuation of all from the Pacific area.

#### LOCAL JAPANESE SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

On April 15, 1941, The Americanism Educational League called a conference of Japanese and American leaders to arrange a mass meeting of the Nisei in the Los Angeles area for the purpose of inspiring voluntary co-operation with the U. S. Government in a house cleaning of subversive elements within the Japanese colony. Whereas the mass meeting was ostensibly in the nature of a "loyalty demonstration", in reality it was intended as a direct challenge to these Japanese-American leaders who had vociferously professed their Americanism, to organize a counter-espionage system for the gathering of important information which would be helpful to the government in tabbing dangerous Japanese.

The conference held at a Japanese restaurant on April 15 resulted in little more than the passing of bouquets between the Orientals and Occidentals present. Finally, plans were agreed upon for a mass demonstration on May 10, which was eventually attended by more than 1,000 Nisei at the Hollywood Legion Clubhouse. Since it was apparent that both Fred Tayama and Togo Tanaka, most active leaders among the local Nisei, ignored any suggestion at this conference that a voluntary service against un-American activities be initiated, a direct challenge was given to Tayama in the offices of the Americanism Educational League the following day.

Both Tayama and Tanaka vehemently denied the existence of any subversive groups, and Tayama angrily refused to organize any effort to co-operate with the F.B.I. The challenge nearly led to the cancellation of the rally. At the mass meeting, the director of the Americanism Educational League warned the Nisei that unless their co-operation were volunteered, serious consequences would follow. Nothing was done to prove that these American leaders of Japanese ancestry were disposed to co-operate in counter-acting Japanese espionage in this area.

The Japanese representatives who attended the meeting on April 15, were:

Bob Sato	Executive Secretary Japanese Retail Clerks' Union, A.F. of L.
Robbin Keneko	President Junior Produce Union
Fred Tayama	President Los Angeles Chapter Japanese American Citizens' League
Shigemi Aratania	Vice President Los Angeles Chapter Japanese American Citizens' League
Togo Tanaka	Editor English Section, Rafu Shimpo
M. Hori	President Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry
S. Nagata	Vice President Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Ted Akahoshi	Executive Secretary Japanese Produce Merchants' Association

Despite the insistent denials by Togo Tanaka in the English section of the Rafu Shimpo that subversive Japanese organizations were flourishing here, Shuji Fuji, on September 1, 1941, writing for the Doho Sha, published in Los Angeles, urged "immediate action to root out by public denunciation, every sign of organization, activity, policy, and propaganda that inclines to promote the pro-Nazi elements in Japan among us, such as the Japanese Military Servicemen's League."

Fuji openly refuted the denial of Toyania, president of this League, that such an organization actually existed, declaring that the denial showed a "deplorable ignorance and an insincere attempt at concealment of facts," and he added that the League was a dangerous "fifth column" structure among the Japanese.

Tribute should be paid to Fred Tayama in this report for his courageous stand against the pro-Axis forces at Manzanar. At the time this report was submitted for publication the press carried the story of the insurrection at Manzanar, precipitated by dangerous elements whose hatred of America could no longer be restrained. It is regrettable that Tayama was severely injured in his plea for loyalty to the United States.

#### JAPANESE MILITARY SERVICEMEN'S LEAGUE

In 1936, one of Japan's shrewdest organizers was directed to Hawaii to prepare the overseas structure for the war against the United States. He was Tadaaki Iizuka, assistant chief of the Japanese Foreign Office Information Bureau. His task was to organize and consolidate Japanese subversive groups within America, so that Japan might have the assistance of powerful Trojan Horses in her invasion plans of Hawaii and our coastal area.

The following year, Iizuka came to Los Angeles, reported to the Japanese Consul and initiated steps to form the Japanese Military Servicemen's League, the most powerful potential sabotage agency in America at the outset of the war. Senator Guy Gillette, in an address before the Senate, October 2, 1941, told members of the Upper House that the League had 7,200 members consisting of Japanese subjects and dual-citizens among the Nisei who annually apply for deferment of military service in Japan, through local consulates, in order to carry on their important work for Japan here.

Senator Gillette further stated that "as of May, 1941, the League is alleged to have sent 650,000 yen to the Japanese war funds; that it has branches in Washington, Oregon, Utah and northern California, and that each member is pledged to die for Japan."

#### IMPERIAL COMRADESHIP SOCIETY

This Society is the American arm of the Imperial Black Dragon Society, most powerful and most feared secret organiza-

tion in the Japanese Empire. Founded over fifty years ago to eradicate Occidental influence in the Far East, this Society grew to a position of absolute control over the military and foreign policies of Japan, finally precipitating the present war. It is claimed by authentic sources that its membership included more than 150,000 army and naval officers, and it is no secret that many of the assassinations and acts of political piracy within Japan were carried out by Black Dragons to consolidate their control of Japan. Driven by a fanatical zeal for the Empire, Dragon leaders engendered and spread a hatred for the British and Americans unsurpassed in intensity in all of modern history.

Although the Imperial Comradeship Society had been in existence for many years in America, Iizuka reorganized and strengthened this dangerous fanatical group so that its membership had reached 4,800 by the end of 1941. The outward leadership of the Society was given to Sakutaro Kubota, a retired Japanese officer, whose son, Takaki Kubota, an American citizen and an active leader in the "patriotic" Japanese American Citizens League of Los Angeles, became his able assistant. In 1940, the older Kubota attended the Oversea Japanese Congress to take active part in preparations for the emergency which the Japanese government itself was even then engineering. The Society and the Servicemen's League together had 74 branches in 65 localities, and were exerting a powerful influence on the entire Japanese-American population on behalf of Japan. The extent of this influence had to be taken into consideration by our government in formulating its policy to cope effectively with the Japanese problem at home at the outbreak of the war.

#### JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

This League made remarkable headway as the principal front organization for the Japanese in America in "selling" the Japanese here, especially the Nisei, to American civic leaders. Suspicion was cast upon this League when the first revela-

tions of affiliation with the Japanese subversive groups were made. Takaki Kubota became a guiding figure in the Japanese-American Citizens League of Los Angeles and was for some time editor of a Japanese monthly, called the Citizens' Friend. He succeeded in effecting the collaboration of this League with the Comradeship Society and the Servicemen's League in a campaign to sell Japanese war bonds in the California, Oregon and Washington areas. As a matter of fact, the Japanese Finance Minister, Seinen Ikeda, actually requested the Citizens League to raise 1,000,000 yen to be deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank in San Francisco.

Togo Tanaka and Fred Tayama screamed their protest for weeks after Pearl Harbor at the suggestions in Washington that drastic action be taken to eliminate the Japanese peril on the Pacific Coast through some form of mass evacuation. Full page editorials appeared daily in the English section of the Rafu Shimpo, protesting "discrimination against American citizens of Japanese origin" and avowing the complete loyalty of every Nisei to the United States, especially those who were members of the Citizens League. Bitter denunciations were made against individuals "who were using the war crisis to spread race hatred against American born Japanese."

Many well meaning church leaders came to the front for the Nisei in this last ditch fight to prevent evacuation, and these also labeled "un-American and un-Christian" any attempt to suspend or curtail the civil liberties of Japanese-Americans. Their clamor for the "rights" of Japanese-Americans was prompted more by a spirit of emotional chivalry than by a knowledge of the inside facts that were forcing the hand of our military authorities.

#### BEHIND THE SCENES AT MANZANAR

No one who has ever been forced to give up habits to which he is accustomed—to leave his home, business or farm—will deny that mass evacuation causes

great disappointment, inconvenience and mental suffering. And yet no one should know any better than the Japanese, the extenuating circumstances which created the necessity for it. Once in the assembly centers, both Issei and Nisei could demonstrate their spirit of vicarious sacrifice for the sins of Japan, if they really possessed the passionate love for America so many had professed.

The picture within these evacuation centers has not been very redeeming in this respect. What is related here, from a confidential source inside Manzanar, is not only authoritative, but is indicative of a spirit of Japanism in the breast of too many Japanese and Japanese-Americans, that bears out fully the earlier findings in this report. What happened at Manzanar, happened in other centers.

On August 8, 1942, nearly 500 Kebei, Issei and Nisei gathered in Mess Hall 15, at Manzanar, under the chairmanship of Ben Kishi. The meeting, conducted in the Japanese language by consent of the Center administration, was called for the purpose of discussing their living conditions.

The meeting developed into a bitter denunciation of the Manzanar policies. One scheduled speaker, Kujoh Hashimoto, calling himself a Kebei-Nisei, hinted that he dared not say how the Kebei-Nisei felt regarding this country, whereupon a Joe Kurihara, born in Hawaii, sprang to his feet, demanding a voice on the floor. These were his words;

"I have never been in Japan, but in my veins flows Japanese blood; the blood of Yamato damashii. We citizens have been denied our citizenship rights; we have no United States citizenship; we are 100 percent Japanese." A roaring applause and stamping of feet echoed his declaration.

When Karl Yoneda, another scheduled speaker, chairman of the War Participation Committee, attempted to speak on the need for co-operation with this government in winning the war, he was "booed" and jeered, so that only a portion of his speech could be heard. The un-American attitude of those present was clearly manifest.

The next speaker was Masaji Tanaka. He made this startling pronouncement:

"I am a Kebei-Nisei, but the Kebeis are not Americans; they are Japanese. (Loud applause). THE KEBEIS ARE NOT LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES and they might as well know about it! But the Kebeis should use their citizenship rights for their own benefit. I cannot understand why there are a few Nisei who still talk about their citizenship rights, and about American democracy."

Realizing that the temper of this meeting would be revealed to the authorities at Manzanar, and that perhaps such meetings will be banned in the future, some of the Issei were heard to remark that "the Japanese soldiers will soon be here to liberate us."

Some time before this meeting, at a private conference between Ted Akahoshi, Issei chairman of block leaders at Manzanar, and two other individuals, Akahoshi made this statement in the heat of an argument on certain government orders:

"I want to say this,—and I want this to be kept just among us three. If one of you should happen to tell it to someone else, I'm going to deny it. If Japan loses this war, we—and I include you citizens too—will all become slaves of this country. If Japan wins, we will then tell them how to run this country."

These incidents are related so that Americans may be awakened to a sense of realism on the overwhelming power of Japanism in the lives of many Japanese and Nisei in America. The punishment of the innocent for the sins of the guilty was under the circumstances unavoidable.

#### JAPAN'S WAR PLANS

The final policy to evacuate all Japanese from the coastal areas was influenced also by Japan's plans for the conduct of the war against the United States. Christian leaders, former missionaries to Japan, and officials of the Civil Liberties Union were slow to comprehend that Japan had designs upon the United States in violation of all international custom and decency, and that the local problem could only be interpreted in the light of these designs. To those who understood Ja-

pan, no weakness in our coastal defenses through the presence of any Japanese could be tolerated without jeopardizing the lives and property of our own men, women and children.

Japan declared this war to be a "total war." Years ago her entire economy and ideology were reordered to a complete "all-out" effort in preparation for the one supreme moment in her national history. She proposed to establish a "new world order," and she announced her intention of extirpating the last European and American from the Far East, so that a consolidated Far East, under Japan's ruthless domination, could be accomplished. This was her "divine mission." Approaching this mission with an amazing fanaticism and chauvinism, Japan entered the war fully prepared, with her subjects, everywhere, case-hardened to endure any pressure for ultimate victory.

Our leaders in Washington knew of Japan's objectives before Pearl Harbor, but they did not envision Japan's amazing striking power, nor did they reckon seriously with her fanatical zeal, as subsequently demonstrated by the ruthlessness and inhumanity in her conduct of the war so far, and in her treatment of our nationals.

The Tanaka Memorial was considered for years the fantastic dream of an unbalanced mind, or a weird, imaginative excursion of a Japanese sadist, and was therefore regarded with skepticism and ridicule by influential American leaders. It was not until an official document was discovered in the possession of two Japanese Naval Commanders visiting in "Little Tokyo" at Los Angeles, written by Kinoaki Matsuo, powerful Black Dragon, and key man in the Japanese Naval Intelligence Service, that interest in the Tanaka Memorial was revived.

Matsuo's analysis of the impending war, called "The War Between Japan and the United States", furnished an audacious blueprint of the various stages of the war. On March 15, 1941, just a month after the discovery of this blueprint, the *Americanism Educational League* released over the Associated Press, a story of the

contents of that document, revealing that the Japanese anticipate starting the war against this country with a surprise attack upon Pearl Harbor, at a time when we would be " lulled to sleep" by the soothing words of a peace envoy in Washington.

The several steps in the first stage of the war, as outlined by Matsuo, were achieved with uncanny accuracy, and in chronological order. The first stage was to be completed in four months, concluding with the elimination of Australia as an offensive threat. Japan failed to knock out Australia by virtue of the Coral Sea Battle and the prowess of our airmen under General MacArthur and the sturdy resistance of the Australians. Except for the fact that Japan demonstrated surprising power and organization in the first phase of the war revealing extensive fifth-column work wherever she attacked, and giving her boasted plans for further conquest a sinister and dangerous import—it is in Matsuo's outline of the second and third stages of the war that we see how the local Japanese were counted upon to give assistance to the Japanese navy that might have proven disastrous to our defenses on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii.

#### ATTACK UPON HAWAII AND THE PACIFIC COAST

Matsuo outlines the Japanese plans to move northward into Alaska, and at the same time to strike at Hawaii in the second stage of the war. He anticipates help from the Japanese in Hawaii when the Japanese navy makes its bid for the Islands.

The third stage of the war is an all-out attack upon California, Oregon and Washington, with the destruction of the Panama Canal. Matsuo does not hesitate to express with all the ego and fanaticism of the Japs that the Japanese forces will attempt large scale invasion of the coastal areas. Again, Matsuo expresses the conviction of the Japanese War Council, that effective co-operation may be anticipated from the Issei and Nisei residing on the Pacific Coast. Particularly when Japan would begin to crush the "impregnable

fortresses" of the Allied nations in the South Pacific, Matsuo intimates, would increased significance be given to her expectation of help from her Fifth Column in the United States. Revelations of Japanese ruthlessness and plans for wholesale sabotage made a speedy, effective disposition of the Japanese problem on the Pacific Coast more imperative.

#### BACTERIA WARFARE

On March 9, 1942, a report was submitted to the U. S. Army Intelligence, revealing plans promulgated among Japanese agents, to spread bacteria germs in the event such a step proved advantageous in undermining the morale of our people in the final stage of the war. This was to be accomplished by dropping vials containing germs, to spread bubonic plague and typhoid from collapsible airplanes to be carried to our shores in the large Japanese destroyer-submarines.

More recently, a shocking document on bacteria warfare, distributed among Japanese Army and Navy officials since the war, came to light, and a translation of the proposed inhuman practices was submitted to Washington early in July. Following are two paragraphs from this document, called, "Bacteria Warfare Weapons."

"Bacteria weapons are to harm the enemy people (civilians) by spreading various kinds of pathogenic bacteria, i.e., cholera, typhus, pest, tuberculosis, malaria, yellow fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox. Once these fearful diseases are spread over a city, dissemination of them becomes wider and wider. Not only policemen in charge of preventing the spread of the disease germs in ordinary times, but also the sanitary officials in charge of relief work will find themselves utterly helpless. Furthermore, if these disease germs are disseminated in the battlefields, they will do as much harm as poison gas."

"The methods of spreading these disease germs are, for example: spread these germs over enemy cities from airplanes. In case of battlefields, the bacteria shell is fired by gun, and airplanes drop bacteria bombs."

This method of shattering the resistance of her enemies is not out of harmony with Japan's inhuman treatment of war prisoners. No nation in

modern history, with the exception of the equally cruel Nazis, has caused so black a spot to be smeared across the pages of this enlightened era. The sordid eye-witness stories related by such renowned personalities as Marsman, Powell and Harman are shocking and heart rending. Torture, rape and plunder indicate the ruthless abandon of Japanese soldiers in their fanatical hatred of the British, Americans and Chinese, and their all-consuming desire to crush America.

How much of that hatred has been instilled in American Issei, Nisei or Kebei through Japan's scientific campaign of Japanizing American Japanese, is a matter of conjecture. Certainly, no Caucasian American is qualified to peer beneath the expressionless countenance of the Japanese and read correctly what may be in his heart. When men, educated in our Christian colleges and frequenters of our Christian churches and American institutions, are guilty of the heinous crimes attributed to them by their expatriated prisoners, no emotional brief offered by beguiled missionaries and church leaders, on behalf of local Japanese can have much weight. Fortunately, the pressure to prevent evacuation of the Japanese proved ineffectual when the U. S. Army decided to act.

#### JAPAN'S STRENGTH

Another factor which must have had a bearing on the drastic policy of evacuation was the amazing striking power of the Japanese army and navy. It did not take long for the Japs to puncture our egotistical conviction that "we could blast the Japs from the face of the earth in three weeks."

We have seen the striking capacity of the Japanese navy and air corps, and have felt the relentless driving power of her ground forces. Prepared to the minutest detail, with production still matching our own, with a civil population geared for total war and able to live on minimum rations, coupled with a national religious fervor for victory, Japan is a formidable, dangerous foe, and all our strength will be required to subdue her.

During the month of July, a report was released from Washington emanating from informed sources in the Orient that the Japanese navy would add the following reconditioned luxury liners as aircraft carriers during the months of August and September.

1. S. S. Argentina Maru, 13,000 gross tons, speed 22 knots.
2. S. S. Brasil Maru, sister ship to S. S. Argentina Maru
3. S. S. Aikoku Maru, 11,000 tons
4. S. S. Nitta Maru, 28,000 tons gross
5. S. S. Yawata Maru, 28,000 tons gross
6. S. S. Kasuga Maru, 28,000 tons gross
7. S. S. Izumo Maru, 11,400 tons gross
8. S. S. Muke Maru, 11,400 tons gross
9. S. S. Misima Maru, 11,400 tons gross

The Kwantung Army, established ten years ago, has for some time been poised in northern Manchukuo, eager to strike northward through Siberia into Alaska. The strength of that army has been estimated at close to 2,000,000.

How many men, ships and planes comprise the Japanese forces cannot accurately be estimated. The most optimistic leaders in Washington now have a far greater respect for the might of Japan. They agree that nothing short of complete all-out effort will suffice in meeting the challenge of Japan.

These facts are presented to show that, in possession of information not generally released to the public, the U. S. Government recognized the serious nature of this war and the influence of Japan over Japanese living on American soil. Any policy of appeasement toward local Japanese might lead to dire consequences. The problem was one not to be solved through peacetime interpretation of civil liberties and the "inherent rights of all American citizens, regardless of race, color or creed." The problem fell entirely under the category of a serious wartime emergency, and the rules applied were essentially the rules of all-out war without necessarily jeopardizing any basic American institutions. Anything short of the application of effective military measures would have endangered the security of this nation in the most critical period of its history.

#### NO TIME FOR SENTIMENT

Just as idealism and sentimentality have ruled many of our leaders in their efforts to thwart evacuation plans, the same attitudes characterize attempts constantly being made to placate the Japanese in custody today. How many additional motives have induced American leaders in Hawaii to defend the Japanese there at the present time, is a matter which may be subjected to close scrutiny should the Japanese fleet reach Hawaiian waters again. The lack of restrictions upon the 160,000 Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands is a matter which should be taken up in a separate report.

No Christian leader can find fault with the humane treatment of the Japanese by our government. Every care has been taken to demonstrate that even in war, Americans can apply principles of conduct basically Christian and humanitarian. There has been no starvation, no raping, no physical abuse of Japanese, no plundering of their possessions, no neglect of proper hospitalization of their sick. Ample food and shelter have been provided, and enough money allocated each month to purchase what would be impossible luxuries in Japan. There has been no curtailment of individual or group freedom, within certain prescribed limitations, which even the evacuees consider reasonable.

Already, movements are afoot in America to urge the resettlement of the evacuees on the Coast, at the conclusion of the war. It is not the intent of this report to analyze that issue, except to offer a suggestion.

The Japanese people by vicious propaganda have been led to believe that Americans are mistreating their nationals here, and that we give no quarter to their

fighting men. No books on the contrast between our respective national policies, however ably written, could do as much in discrediting the Japanese propagandists and cause as much shame to the Japanese people, as 122,000 Japanese, returning from continental America, spreading through every city and hamlet in Japan, actual personal testimony of the Christian treatment they had received here. Their very presence in Japan might be sufficient to give the lie to the vicious falsehoods that turned the Japanese people against Americans. These repatriated Japanese, Issei and Nisei alike, could do more to Christianize Japan than a thousand missionaries and ten thousand books.

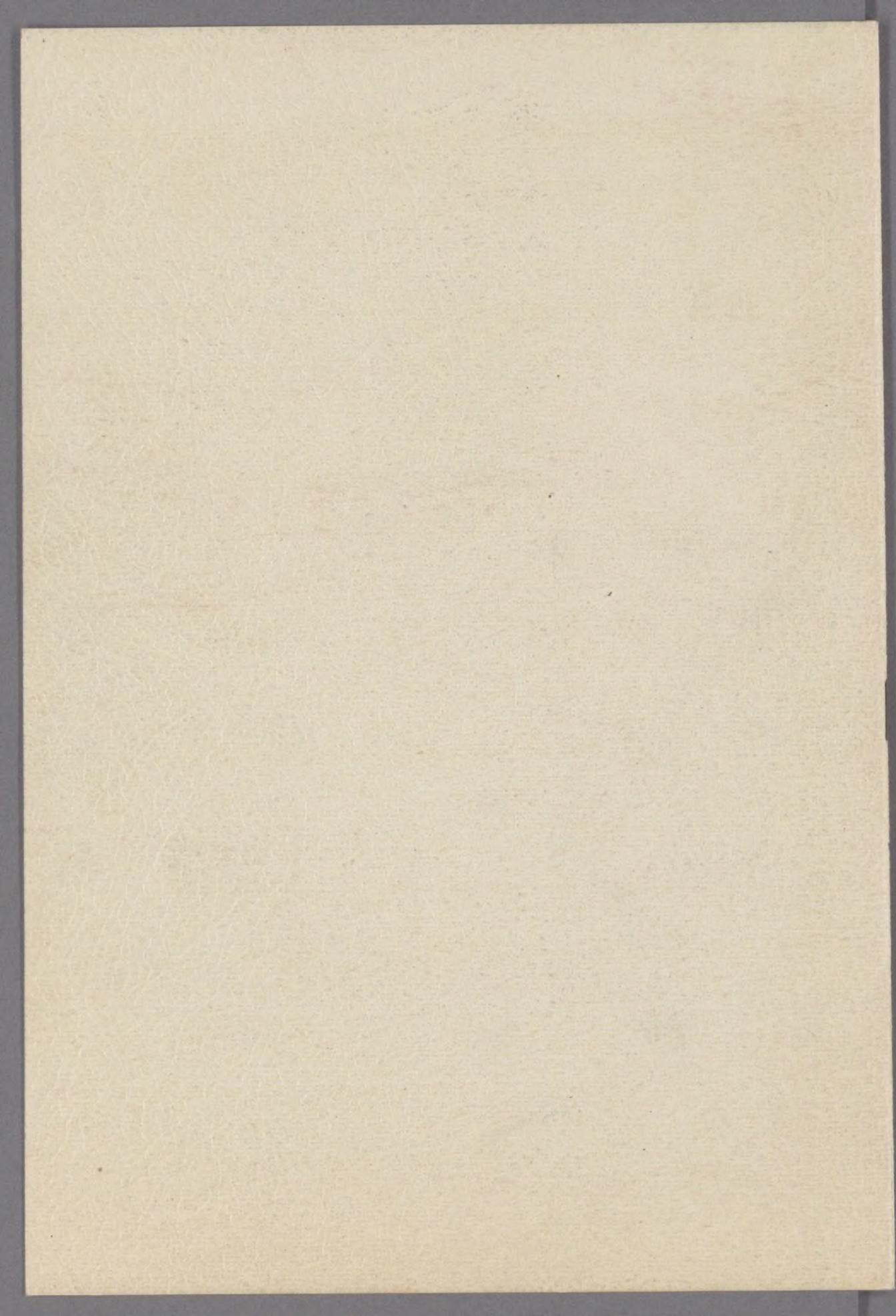
Whatever policy is adopted by the American people at the conclusion of the war in a final disposition of the Japanese question here, though not as drastic as the one above suggested, must be designed to protect the coming generation of our own youth. All known members of Japanese subversive organizations in America, and those reasonably suspected of connection with Japanese propaganda centers, should be expatriated. All Japanese aliens apprehended by the federal government for cause during the war crisis should be deported. All Japanese language schools and propaganda organizations in America, and all other groups responsible in any way to Tokyo, should be outlawed permanently. Any sincere declaration of American citizenship by Japanese-Americans should follow a voluntary repudiation of dual citizenship and Shintoism.

The citizens in the Pacific States have reason to congratulate this government, and especially the F.B.I. and the U. S. Army officials, for expediting a stupendous task of evacuation in record time, without sacrificing the inherent American qualities of decency and humanitarianism.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE AUTHOR

In order to put the information contained in this analysis to some practical use, the author ventures several recommendations, some of which are already receiving serious attention by civic and patriotic organizations, such as the American Legion:

1. Discourage the propaganda that the evacuation of the Japanese is in violation of the Constitution and its Bill of Rights. Several powerful organizations are engaged in a campaign to discredit federal agencies responsible for the evacuation. The public should be made to realize that every care was given not to create undue hardship among the evacuees.
2. Civic organizations should recommend to Congress investigation into funds deposited in American banks by the Japanese Imperial Government with the view to confiscating all Japanese government assets to be used in caring for local Japanese.
3. Segregate pro-Axis Japanese in the various camps to avert further trouble and prevent injurious propaganda.
4. Prohibit the holding of mass meetings in reception centers and internment camps by Japanese or Japanese-Americans, conducted in English or Japanese. Required mass meetings should be under the actual direction of federal agents at these camps.
5. Put all Japanese adults to work on farms as soon as possible.
6. Urge Congress to study the administrative policies in evacuation centers, and put an end to "social experimenting."
7. Place complete control of all Japanese activities in hands of United States Army.
8. Study carefully factors pertinent to disposition of Japanese after the war so that a sound post-war policy may be adopted.
9. Counteract the campaign being waged by certain organizations to release all Japanese-Americans from federal custody by exposing the national scheme to soften the American public for a powerful drive to sell the idea of a "negotiated peace" with Japan.





WORLD PREMIERE

916.212

# "The Flag Speaks"

Grauman's Chinese Theatre  
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

SUNDAY, FEB. 18, 1940

*Introduced by*

**THE AMERICAN LEGION**

Department of California

and

Los Angeles County Council



WILLIAM S. DUNN  
Department Commander

JOHN C. DUNN  
County Council Commander

DR. RUSSELL W. STARR  
Dept. Public Relations Chr.

LOUIS GREENBAUM  
County Council Pub. Rel. Chr.

DR. JOHN R. LECHNER  
General Chairman



## "The Flag Speaks"

Produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures with the co-operation of the Motion Picture Producers Association.

Produced by—Jack Chertok and Richard Goldstone

Directed by—David Miller

Commentator—John Nesbitt

Screen Play by—Robert Lees and Fred Rinaldo

Musical Score by—David Snell

Art Director—Elmer Sheeley

Director of Photography—William V. Skall, A.S.C.

Technicolor Director—Natalie Kalmus

Film Editor—Ralph E. Goldstein

The outstanding help given by the Motion Picture Americamism Committee of the American Legion should be recorded in connection with the original work on this film. This Committee was formed two years ago to advance the cause of Americanism in the Motion Picture Industry, and to establish a liaison committee for more effective cooperation. Among the Legionnaires on this committee are Walter Wanger, Chairman; Darryl Zanuck, Rudy Vallee, Conrad Nagel, Leon L. Lewis, Gordon Hollingshead, Brynie Foy and others.

The world premiere of "The Flag Speaks" has been arranged through the combined efforts of the County and Department Public Relations Committees.

Appreciation is extended by the American Legion to the following individuals and organizations for their valuable cooperation in making this premiere possible:

Fox West Coast Theatres Corporation for their generous donation of Grauman's Chinese Theatre.

The Publicity and Shorts Departments of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures for their help in exploitation under the direction of Hal Elias.

Moving Picture Projectionists Local No. 150, I.A.T.S.E.

Musicians Mutual Protective Association Local 47

I.A.T.S.E. Local No. 33.

California Scenic and Costume Company

The American Legion Posts throughout the County for their active participation in the parade and in the program.



## PARADE PROGRAM

9:00 to 9:30 A.M.

Parade of massed colors with marching and musical units,—

PAT PHILLIPS, Parade Chairman

Company "C," 160th Infantry, California National Guard

Massed colors—The American Legion

Sons of the American Legion

The Auxiliary and Junior Auxiliary

San Gabriel Drum and Bugle Corps

Alhambra Drill Team, American Legion Auxiliary

Hollywood Sons of The American Legion Band

Leonard Wood Drill Team, American Legion Auxiliary

Seventeenth District Sons of The American Legion Band

Maywood Drill Team, American Legion Auxiliary

Glendale Drum and Bugle Corps

Glendale Drill Team, American Legion Auxiliary

Monterey Park Girls' Drum Corps of Richard L. Luy Post No. 397, The American Legion

Fifty Majorettes, Daughters of The American Legion

Junior Deputies of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

Cheviot Hills Girls' Junior Drill Team, American Legion Auxiliary

Culver City Sons of The American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps



## THEATRE PROGRAM

9:30 to 11:00 A.M.

Band Concert . . .  
Sheriff's Boys Band under direction of Col. Vesey Walker

National Anthem . . .  
Sheriff's Boys Band. Chief Yowlache, soloist

Advance of Colors called by John C. Dunn, County Council Commander of the American Legion

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag . . .  
Boy Scout

Invocation . . .  
The Very Rev. Father Martin C. Keating

Preamble: Constitution of the American Legion.

Address of Welcome . . .  
Dr. Russell W. Starr, Chairman, Department Public Relations Committee of the American Legion

Introduction of Dr. John R. Lechner, General Chairman

Official Greeting . . .  
Honorable Fletcher Bowron, Mayor of Los Angeles

Concert Number . . .  
The undefeated national champion San Gabriel Drum and Bugle Corps. Director, Lt. Wm. Kilgove; Manager, Frank Darr

Presentation of Citations of Honor . . .  
By William S. Dunn, Commander, Department of California, The American Legion  
To Louis B. Mayer, Vice-President, in charge of productions at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, cmd  
To Walter Wanger, President of Walter Wanger Productions, Inc.

Presentation of Citation of Honor . . .  
By Norman "Pat" Lyon, Vice-Commander, Department of California, The American Legion  
To Col. Wm. E. Easterwood, former National Vice-Commander of the American Legion and exponent of aviation.

Presentation of "The Flag Speaks," a patriotic short in Technicolor "The Stars and Stripes for Me" sung by Douglas McPhail, M-G-M Baritone. Words by Dr. Nathaniel A. Davis; Music by Elliott Carpenter (Song written especially for this occasion)

"America" . . .  
One verse by audience

Retirement of Colors.



## GUESTS OF HONOR

### Civic Leaders

Hon. Fletcher Bowron, Mayor of Los Angeles  
Burton Fitts, District Attorney  
Gene Biscailuz, Sheriff, Los Angeles County  
John R. Quinn, County Assessor  
Dr. Vierling Kersey, Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles County  
McIntyre Faries, Vice-Chairman, Republican State Central Committee  
Leonard Read, General Manager, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce  
Florian De Donato, Jr., Director, California Intelligence Service Bureau  
Frank Kelly, Investigator, California Intelligence Service Bureau  
Dr. Nathaniel A. Davis, President, American Defense Society of the United States  
Robert J. Bauer, President, Better Business Bureau  
J. A. Gross, President, Retail Merchants Credit Association  
David Coleman, B'nai B'rith  
Dr. J. Park Dougall, Elks  
Walter A. Brown, Knights of Columbus  
Lee Mathews, Knights of Pythias  
Mrs. Edmund Gale, President, Friday Morning Club  
Mrs. Louise Ward Watkins, President, Daughters of the Union  
Mrs. John Porter Gibson, State President, National Society United States  
Daughters of 1812  
Carlson M. Winslow, President, Sons of the Revolution in the State of California  
Colin M. Gair, Governor, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California  
Paran F. Rice, Governor, Society of California, Order of the Founders and  
Patriots of America  
Mrs. J. Henry Orme, President, American Defense League  
Mrs. Ella French, California Women of the Golden West  
Dr. E. C. Farnham, Executive Director, Protestant Church Federation  
Mrs. George Kemper Patterson, Regent, Los Angeles Chapter, Daughters of the  
American Revolution  
Mrs. Ulysses Grant McQueen, Founder and Honorary President, Women's International Association of Aeronautics  
Mrs. Geo. P. Taubman, National Vice-President of Pro-America  
I. B. Benjamin, B'nai B'rith  
Mrs. John T. Coleman, President, Patriots of the Pacific  
Robt. McCourt, Jr., President, L. A. Junior Chamber of Commerce  
Clifford L. Rawson, Secretary-Manager, L. A. Junior Chamber of Commerce  
Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Mgr., Don Lee Broadcasting  
Station  
Joseph Scott, Attorney  
Judge Clarence Kincaid  
Judge Benjamin Scheinman  
Judge Leroy Dawson  
Judge Goodwin Knight  
Ralph Lloyd  
A. C. Balch  
General Walter P. Story  
Captain Jack Block  
Thomas Simmons  
Dr. Charles F. Nelson  
Dr. Charles Strub  
Jack Daro  
Michael F. Shannon  
Nate Sugarman  
Ben Weingart  
Miss Adele Arbo  
E. Richard West  
Col. Wayne Allen  
Frederick M. Hall  
Peter Fluor  
George B. Seeberg  
Mrs. Rodman Robeson  
Captain Victor R. Hansen



## GUESTS OF HONOR

### Motion Picture Representatives

Samuel Goldwyn  
E. J. Mannix  
Y. Frank Freeman  
Jack L. Warner  
Fred W. Beets  
J. R. McDonough  
Hal Roach  
Joseph M. Schenck  
Cliff Work  
Harry Cohn  
Rudy Vallee  
Conrad Nagel  
Bob Burns  
Darryl Zanuck  
Gordon Hollingshead  
Brynie Foy  
Charles P. Skouras  
Thornton Sargent  
Jack Chertok  
Richard Goldstone  
Fred Quimby  
Walter Klinger  
John Nesbitt  
David Miller  
Howard Striling  
Ralph Wheelwright  
Harry M. Warner  
Leigh Jason  
Eugene Zukor  
Mathew Fox  
Mendel Silverberg  
Sam Bischoff  
Sid Rogell  
Jack Lawrence  
Mervyn Leroy  
Mark Sandrich  
Dave Garber  
Leo Carrillo

### The American Legion

Mrs. Ruth Montgomery, County Council Auxiliary  
Col. P. A. Horton, Americanism Chairman, County Council  
Mrs. Muriel Wright, State Pres., American Legion Auxiliary  
Dorothy Woody, State Chairman of Motion Picture Preview Committee of the  
American Legion Auxiliary  
Wales M. Purdue, Commander, 17th District  
Charles E. Rhoads, Commander, 18th District  
Tracy C. Hicks, Commander, 19th District  
Dr. John J. Knowlton, Commander, 20th District  
John J. Hartsook, Commander, 23rd District  
Fred A. Hill, Commander, 24th District  
Earl Coffman, National Distinguished Guest Committee  
Joseph D. Welch, Vice-Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Department of  
California, American Legion  
Captain Irwin W. Minger, Adj. County Council  
Captain Chas. D. Baylis, U.S.M.C., Retired, President Los Angeles Chapter No.  
26, National Sojourners

### Newspapers

R. T. Van Ettisch, Managing Editor, Los Angeles Examiner  
Dr. F. F. Barham, Publisher, Evening Herald & Express  
J. B. T. Campbell, Managing Editor, Evening Herald & Express  
Norman Chandler, Publisher, Los Angeles Times  
Manchester Boddy, Publisher, Los Angeles Daily and Evening News  
L. D. Hotchkiss, Managing Editor, Los Angeles Times  
Charles Gibson, Editor of The Disabled American Veteran  
Ed Risden, Editor of The American Legion Weekly Bulletin



Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

AV6.213

# THE CONSTITUTION AND AMERICAN LIBERTY

by

**JOHN R. LECHNER**

(Executive Director of the Americanism  
Educational League)



AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE  
838 South Grand Avenue  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
TRinity 1151

Delivered over KFI,  
Sept. 16, 1935, 9 P.M.

## THE CONSTITUTION AND AMERICAN LIBERTY

by

DR. JOHN R. LECHNER

(Secretary of the Americanism Educational League)

**G**OOD EVENING, friends. KFI has graciously extended its cooperation tonight to the organization I represent, the Americanism Educational League. The purpose of this League is to spread the gospel of Americanism through an intelligent discussion of the higher values of American citizenship, in the schools, over the radio, and before civic bodies.

I believe that what I have to say tonight on the Constitution will strike a responsive chord among my listeners, not only because this is Constitution Week, but because once again the American people are conscious of the basic principles behind our democracy, which too frequently we merely take for granted. We are aroused to a consideration of these principles, when, as today, we hear forces knocking at our door, which threaten us with a repudiation of these traditional American values.

America cannot escape from the influence of great national movements all about us. With Russia, Germany, Italy, and other nations adopting dictatorships, there is always the danger of an influence on our own people which strikes at our philosophy of government.

Thus it becomes necessary during this Constitution Week to call Americans back once more to a serious consideration of the essential elements which make this nation what it is, and upon which we pin our faith and hope to guide the ship of State to safer waters.

I'm sure you will agree with me, that we need today a strong leadership in the various communities and in the nation—a leadership inspired by an unselfish devotion to the great principles upon which this democracy was erected; and we need an enlightened public which will, through intelligence and patriotic loyalty, insist on the part of its representatives in public service—a zealous allegiance to Americanism.

The most remarkable phases of our philosophic background, upon which this government is fashioned, are the principles expressed by our forefathers. These principles are the life blood of our nation. Without them anything we might do today by way of social or economic reform, would be temporary and futile in the long run.

For centuries the people of Europe were forced to recognize what was called "The Divine Right of Kings." This principle held that the ruling heads of Europe received their power by some divine grace, and that they were, therefore, lords and masters over the people. The masses were little more than serfs, without the right to liberty or to individual freedom.

It took humanity many centuries to realize that the individual had a place in the sun, that he is made in terms of religion—"in the image and likeness of God"—that he has a right to live under conditions conducive to happiness. As the masses awakened to this realization, they demanded and received important concessions for the first time in history in the famous "Bill of Rights."

Consistent with this new outlook upon life, the small band of pilgrims who sailed across the horizon to a new world, where they might enjoy religious freedom, entered the first agreement, called the "Mayflower Compact," which became the "Cornerstone of the American Republic."

These Pilgrims agreed in terms of this Compact, "to combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better ordering, and preservation, and furtherance of ye ends aforesaid: and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, as shall be thought most meet and convenient, for the general good of the Colony."

During the 150 years following this Pact, the spirit of freedom became imbedded in the pioneers of the New World who settled here in America. Never again could they submit to a violation of the individual rights which they had come to recognize as their most cherished possession.

When England insisted on certain curtailments of this newly acquired freedom, the Colonists declared their independence, and expressed their rights in terms so clear and so simple that they ring out over the world today as eternal truths basic to democracy.

What greater hope do men have than that which Americans enjoy with the defense of their rights expressed in the "Declaration of Independence?"

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...."

Henceforth, under this system of self-government, the individual is guaranteed the right to exercise his own abilities, his own ambitions, and his own choices according to his own free will. Men are born free and equal, and have a right to utilize their God-given endowments, each according to the way he sees fit, so long as it does not interfere with the equal rights of others.

Thus the American system of government is based on the recognition of the individual, sovereign rights of the people, giving them a scope of liberty and freedom offered to no other nation in the world.

Predicated on these basic principles, the fathers of the New republic, in expressing the purpose of the Constitution of the United States, gave voice to the noblest conceptions of government when they wrote the Preamble.

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Under this Constitution, my friends, the American people are the beneficiaries of unique values, for under no governmental document in the world, does mankind enjoy the limitless bounds of individual liberty true of this democracy.

"Liberty is a thing of the spirit—to be free to worship, to think, to hold opinions, and to speak without fear—free to challenge wrong and oppression with surety of justice. Liberty conceives that the mind and spirit of men can be free only if the individual is free to choose his own calling, to develop his talents, to win and to keep a home sacred from intrusion, to rear children in orderly security. It holds he must be free to earn, to spend, to save, to accumulate property that he may give protection in old age and to loved ones.

"Liberty is an endowment from the Creator of every individual man and woman upon which no power, whether economic or political, can encroach, and that not even the government may deny.

"And herein it challenges all other philosophies of society and government; for all other, both before and since, insist that the individual has no such inalienable rights but that he is the servant of the state."

Under our Constitution the citizens of the United States are masters of the state—for the state exists for the people—for their general welfare and for their convenience.

In considering the Constitution, therefore, we must bear in mind that the will of the people is supreme, even above any law by which they may have hitherto been regulated. It is the people, through their representatives, who wrote the Constitution. The people themselves constitute the only sovereign power. They have ordained a definite system of democratic government through the Constitution, which no force, no political group, and no individual can change. Nothing can change it, except the people themselves, whose sovereign right it is to do so.

In view of the grave problems confronting our nation, a leaning to the left—the influence of foreign philosophies—is it not well that we state briefly the essential principles of our government as outlined in the Constitution?

There are two fundamental principles set out in the Constitution, without which liberty could not be adequately protected.

The first principle is that our government is a limited government, permitted to exercise only the powers actually delegated to it by the people, and has no absolute power whatever. Thus, in order to safeguard liberty, the government is divided into three departments, each on the par with the other, and not subservient to each other, namely—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. In this way, a check and balance is created, making it impossible for any one of the three departments to assume absolute power, and thus to deprive the American people of their fundamental right to liberty.

Needless to say, any attempt on the part of any group or individual to disrupt this orderly system, should be looked upon with immediate disfavor by our people. America has no place for an absolute oligarchy such as enjoys tyrannical powers in Russia; nor has it any place for a dictatorship such as is found in Germany or Italy. If we ever succumb to the appeal of dictatorship, we will have lost forever the greatest heritage of the human race, the American spirit of individual liberty.

A second principle basic to this government as outlined by the Constitution, is that we are guaranteed a representative form of government. Through our regularly elected representatives, the majority expresses its will, and the minority expresses its rights.

It is incumbent upon the people, therefore, to select wisely, the men and women whose responsibility it is to conduct the affairs of state. It is likewise incumbent upon these public servants to place the welfare of the people and the nation far above selfish aims and self-aggrandizement. There is far too much laxity in our choice of public officials by virtue of the very freedom we so highly regard.

A representative form of government like ours gives every citizen an important voice in the ultimate administration of affairs through a free and uncontrolled ballot. You can see readily, my friends, how the standard and efficiency of our government depends directly upon our intelligence and upon our interest in public affairs, for the type of our representatives on the whole serves as a barometer of this public wisdom and sincerity.

George Washington with his keen eye to the future, sounded the warning which rings as clearly as a bell down through the century and a half:

"If in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

My friends, just as at Christmas tide, all hearts and minds are centered on the advent of a new-born Babe, so that we might purge our hearts of evil and selfishness, and rededicate our lives to service, and to the good of others, so during this Constitution Week, may the good people of America pledge themselves once more to an undying loyalty to the great principles upon which our democracy is built—justice, freedom, and individual liberty.

The test of 150 years of our eventful history has established the validity and truth of those principles. I am sure, that during the next 150 years, these self-same principles will continue to rise above depressions, dictatorships, international hatreds, lighting the way to greater achievements and greater happiness for the American people.

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

916, 213

# “Can We Prevent a Catastrophe in America?”

by

**DR. JOHN R. LECHNER**

*Executive Director  
Americanism Educational League*

838 So. Grand Ave.                    Los Angeles, Calif.  
VA-7580

*Published 1957*

National Americanism Commissioner  
Disabled American Veterans  
of the World War

## "CAN WE PREVENT A CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA?"

by  
DR. JOHN R. LECHNER  
(Executive Director, Americanism Educational League)

THE people of America are facing one of the most serious crises in the short but eventful history of this nation. Europe has been preparing for ten years for another world conflict which appears to be so imminent that the entire world has become nervous and anxious.

The alarming aspect of the present international situation is the alignment of belligerent parties different from anything the world has ever experienced. For the first time in the history of mankind, on the eve of a conflict, we no longer have one nation arrayed against another to uphold national honor or to increase national territories.

Instead, we witness the ominous spectre of two international alignments opposing each other and having their advance guards and propaganda agents in nearly every nation in the world.

These two forces, the Nazi-Fascist structure on one side and the Communist inspired democracies on the other have transcended national boundaries and threaten the peace and security of every major nation in the world. If America wishes to preserve its democracy and its security it must recognize the nature of this world conflict and take stock of her internal affairs in the light of this conflict. In other words, if we are to prevent the catastrophe which has occurred in Spain, China, and in Czechoslovakia, we must immediately exercise a firm hand in eradicating from our national life the powerful international Communist organization, and the equally powerful Nazi organization which are seeking to precipitate this nation into this conflict.

Our people are gradually awakening to the startling realization that both international ideologies have infiltrated our nation to such an extent that they have become a grave menace to our security. Both sides are endeavoring to involve us in the international conflict. In fact, the Communist International advocates openly the destruction of our government and the transference of our property, our institutions, and our people to the Soviets.

The movement to the right has taken new impetus during the supremacy of the National Socialist Party in Germany under Hitler. The German-American Bund under the leadership of Fritz Kuhn has fostered and promoted a series of training camps and education in Nazi ideology for American citizens of German extraction and aliens of German birth.

This program will create a consciousness of primary responsibility to the Nazi regime on the part of our people. It carries out the mandate of the Stuttgart Conference last year, which outlined the tenets of the Pan-Germanic movement.

Together with this solidification of a group under foreign direction, the Nazi movement has been characterized by espionage activities of its members and the dissemination of propaganda designed to promote religious prejudice and racial hatreds against the Semitic peoples in America. The potential force of this espionage organization with the possibility for sabotage has been clearly indicated by information coming into my office from the local Nazi groups, and from confidential sources interested in the preservation of this Democracy.

It is no longer a secret that Nazi agents have reported our most important defensive positions, our harbors, and other information to their headquarters. A national publication recently exposed the gun-running and revolutionary activities of the Pacific coast Nazi division in Mexico. These activities are conducted in opposition to every expectancy of good citizenship and are definitely anti-American in spirit and in purpose. In the event of a national conflict, it is the opinion of Nazi leaders that they wish to be in the position to carry out the purposes of the Fascist International organization within the borders of

the United States. The fact that we are a Democracy, independent of the rest of the world through our traditions and through our character and our institutions, has no influence on this group, which if it could, would force upon us their own ideology, that of a Fascist dictatorship.

The Communist Party in America after twenty years of unabated development has constructed for itself some six hundred powerful subsidiaries under Communist leadership and Communist control. The aggregate membership of these organizations, all a part of the great international network, exceeds five million people in the United States. So far as the Communists are concerned, it is not important that the majority of these are not actually members of the Party. It is important, however, that they are sympathetic to the Communist cause and are willing to be used in hammering down the structure of our constitutional Democracy so that the very stability of our institutions has been most seriously threatened by this cataclysmic onslaught.

Following out the ideology of Karl Marx, the Communist Party in America has done its most destructive work in fostering class consciousness and class hatreds in the United States. In fact, the united front movements of the Communist Party especially among the unemployed and in the political field have met with alarming success because the ground work of class struggle has been so thoroughly prepared. Millions of American people among the unemployed and among the lower brackets of the employed have been led to believe that business and industry are out to destroy them and that therefore they themselves must be destroyed.

It does not occur to the masses blinded by prejudice and hatred, and continuously fanned by paid propagandists for the Communist Party, that the destruction of American business and industry would only result in the destruction of the institutions and standards which have given the American worker the most enviable position of any worker on the face of the earth.

Whereas it appears on the surface that the Communist Party stands primarily for social justice and "seeks to defend the rights of the masses," the purpose of the Party in America is not so lofty and humanitarian. If the Communist sympathizers could see the logical outcome of the structure which they are supporting, the Communist Party would lose the greater share of its support by the masses.

Two years ago the ingenuous strategists of the Communist International sent instructions to every Party unit and fraction in America to dramatize the word "Democracy" in making their appeals for public support of the Communist united front movement. Millions of Americans have heard repeatedly since, that the Communist Party merely "guarantees the preservation of Democracy" and that it is really the friend of the American worker.

With an impassioned plea for its so-called "Defense of Democracy," Communist leaders and sympathizers have literally swarmed under the protective arm of the Constitution which provides for free speech and free assembly, and the rights of minorities in America. Not once has the Party been bold enough or honest enough to confess that once in power it would destroy the very Constitution which offers it succor today.

The facts, however, both in the actual program and in the physical manifestation of the Party's policies, tell the true story. Any attempt to lead the nation to believe that the Communist Party anticipates control of this nation by lawful and democratic methods is belied by the statement in their own Constitution called "The Program of the Communist International" which is the bible for the conduct and the objectives of every one of the thousands of Communist units in America.

On Page 36, we see the unmistakable terms upon which the American people will capitulate their government, their properties, and their liberties to the Soviet Union.

"The conquest of power by the proletariat is the violent overthrow of bourgeois power, the destruction of the capitalist state apparatus, our army, our navy, our churches, the judiciary, parliaments, etc., and substituting in their place new organs of proletarian power to serve primarily as instruments for the suppression of the exploiters."

Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party of America, who in answering the charges of his critics claims that the Communist Party will take possession of this country by constitutional processes, admits in his recent booklet, "What is Communism" that no state power has ever been transferred from one type of government to another by peaceful means. "Communism can only be accomplished in America by revolutionary forces of the masses of our people."

On Page 40, of the "Program of the Communist International" the American people are shown just what kind of "Democracy" they will have under the Soviet dictatorship.

Here the steps in the re-organization of this government are clearly outlined. It says, "The Communist International advances the following fundamental tasks of the proletarian dictatorship,

"A. The confiscation and proletarian nationalization of all private capitalist undertakings (factories, plants, mines, etc.), and the transference of all state and municipal enterprises to the Soviets."

"B. The confiscation and proletarian nationalization of all means of transportation and the transference of all state and municipal transport services to the Soviets."

"C. The confiscation and proletarian nationalization of all means of communication (telephone, telegram, radio, press, etc.) and the transference of all state and municipal communication services to the Soviets."

MR. AMERICAN CITIZEN: DO YOU IMAGINE FOR ONE MOMENT THAT UNDER THE SOVIET DICTATORSHIP THE COMMUNISTS WOULD GUARANTEE YOUR RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH AND FREE ASSEMBLY TO PROTEST INJUSTICES WHICH WOULD CERTAINLY FOLLOW THIS PROGRAM OF CONFISCATION?

"D. The confiscation and proletarian nationalization of all private property." (Which means your home and your business.) What would happen to our individual liberties; what would happen to our school system; what would happen to our children under the Soviet Rule?

If we were to list here examples of how the Party actually works with its wrecking crew in order to hasten the day for the fulfillment of its program, it would take volumes. In the field of industry we have a new organization sponsored and controlled in many of its departments by Communist leaders. William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party in America, has outlined reasons for Communist interest and control of large branches of our industrial unions when in his book on this subject he says, "If the fight against industry is to be won, it can only be fought on a basis which will *paralyze* the whole industry and that means industrial unionism."

The picture of our labor front during the last several years has been blotted with the red stains of bloodshed and violence initiated by Communist gangsters. Even the unemployed have been organized through the Workers' Alliance by Communist leaders, who find here a most fertile field for revolutionary propaganda. Our Merchant Marine on the Pacific coast has been robbed of its morale, and intra-coastal passenger shipping has been entirely destroyed by the Communist Party. We face the most embarrassing position before the eyes of the world by allowing Harry Bridges, an alien Communist, to exercise absolute control over the Maritime Federation and hold in the palm of his hand the most lethal weapon of sabotage on the Pacific coast. The clamor of the American people for protection against the Communist Party in the case of Harry Bridges has been completely and shamefully ignored by the Department of Labor which in recent years has extended a protective arm around alien radicals within our shores.

In the field of politics the Communist Party has made tremendous inroads through its united front political movements. California and other states have almost capitulated to the Communist created and Communist controlled Labor's Non-Partisan League. Attaching themselves to the Democratic party, candidates sponsored by Labor's Non-Partisan League have swept the primaries in the state of California, and when elected to office promise to outlaw every protective measure on our statute books which would hinder the development of the Communist Party in this state.

It is a primary task of organizations devoted to American traditions and ideals, and individuals who are loyal to American ideology to foster a sweeping revival movement in this country designed to revitalize and to re-sell sound Americanism to the American people. Unless we stop the two powerful international forces at work within our own country our people will witness here, the most ruthless and bloody civil war which this country has ever known. It has happened in China, in Spain, in South America, in Russia, in other countries—IT CAN HAPPEN HERE.

The Nazi-Fascists have organized in America to promote Fascism. The Communist International has most certainly organized here to create a revolution! It is now time for Americans to organize to drive out these alien forces and to preserve American Democracy for the future. We dare not, we *must* not pass on to our children a bloody heritage of civil war. We must give them peace, and security, and freedom.

A16.213

# OUR ALIEN PROBLEM

by

**JOHN R. LECHNER**

(Executive Director of the Americanism  
Educational League)



**AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE**  
838 South Grand Avenue  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
TRinity 1151

Delivered over KFI Monday  
night, October 21, 1935, 6 P.M.

## OUR ALIEN PROBLEM

by

DR. JOHN R. LECHNER  
(Secretary of the Americanism Educational League)

RECENTLY Station KFI extended me the privilege of addressing you on the Constitution, in behalf of the Americanism Educational League, which I represent.

It was quite impossible to analyze every important phase of our national life having a direct bearing on this subject during that broadcast. The most we could hope to accomplish was to have given you a realization of the infinite value of our Constitution, and to urge intelligent and loyal adherence to its basic precepts.

There is one problem in our national life which must be solved before we can enjoy the maximum benefits available to the American people under its philosophy of government, and that is the alien problem.

In presenting to you the salient factors involved in an understanding of this problem, I should like to have it known that I appreciate the invaluable contributions made to American culture and progress by our foreign born citizens. As a matter of fact, most of us are only one or two generations removed from foreign status. It is only with a spirit of gratitude to the adopted sons and daughters of this nation, that I approach this problem, touching on phases which must command the attention of our people.

If America is to lead the world in the science of government, giving to an oppressed humanity its greatest hope for redemption from the ills of this oppression, it must first put its own house in order.

At the present moment ours is in a hectic turmoil. When our forefathers crossed the uncharted seas to settle upon a new land, they invited the peoples of Europe to join them in developing this attractive frontier. Transportation was slow, and the influx of Europeans was nominal. With the advance of transportation facilities and in the face of a rapid increase in our prosperity, with liberty, freedom and opportunity heretofore unknown to peoples from other parts of the world, immigration increased until we have reached, in late years, a saturation point. We discovered that unless we protect our citizens by erecting barriers against an ever increasing influx of aliens, our democracy will totter and fall under the terrific load.

America many years ago reached that stage in its life when it should have given its attention to assimilating foreign groups—molding them into a well-knit peoples who have completely absorbed American culture and ideals. In 1917, this country placed a quota on immigration, designed to enable us to adjust these new arrivals to our mode of life and to our system of government.

However, with changing economic and social conditions, instead of finding ourselves out of difficulty, we face an acute problem with our alien population. We neglected assimilation under pressure of two eventful decades. Since this quota for immigration was established, we have been the goal for an endless succession of illegal entries. The Department of Labor estimates the number of such entries since 1917 ranging between one and three million. Congressman Martin Dies, of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, reports that the number of these illegal entries exceeds three and a half million. An average of 200,000 aliens slip into America through various channels every year, either over an inadequately guarded international border to the north and to the south, or by means of some scheme devised by well-organized alien racketeers. Nearly 35,000 foreign seamen desert their ships every year, and become lost in the labyrinths of our metropolitan centers.

Samuel H. Kaufman, special assistant to the attorney-general, three months ago asked the federal government to make a careful investigation of conditions at Ellis Island. In the August 17 issue of Literary Digest, Kaufman points out how aliens are

smuggled in with the help of so-called "political clubs," and by illegitimate steamship agencies. He reveals that many aliens pay from \$50.00 to \$2500 for citizenship papers forged through the instrumentalities of an organized gang, specializing in every phase of an immigration racket. I know that the federal government whenever it discovers these criminals will mete out the same stern punishment which it gives to kidnapers and gangsters.

You will be surprised, I am sure, to learn that we have in this country nearly nine million aliens, more than half of them eligible for citizenship. Whether it is ignorance or indifference which keeps millions from assuming the obligations of citizenship while enjoying the unique benefits of our government is a question I cannot here decide.

Suffice it to say, this terrific load has created problems which are now recognized by the American people to be of sufficient magnitude to demand our immediate and earnest attention.

The American people face such a tremendous task in setting this house in order that it is right for us to give first attention to those who do not belong to the household, especially to the uninvited guests. There is no malice intended in this attitude. It becomes necessary as a part of our Americanism work to make a careful survey of our alien situation.

While we are making every effort to keep undefiled the basic principles of our democracy and to protect the liberty and freedom of our people as we ride through the depression, there are those feverishly at work in an attempt to destroy these American institutions. Strangely enough, the leadership directing this destructive activity is largely among the aliens to whom America has given a home and unsurpassed opportunities.

Narcosson states the problem clearly when he says in the Saturday Evening Post recently:

"The illegal entrant comprises only one of many problems raised by the alien in our midst. Thousands of foreigners who come here legally, foment strikes, seek to overthrow our political system, and aim at the disaffection of the men in the Army and Navy. Within the past two years, the growth of alien-inspired propaganda in the United States has risen almost to war-time proportions."

Among the 2100 aliens under order for deportation at the present time, and for which the Department of Labor is unable to secure passports, there are 972 Russians of whom 314 are criminals; 210, illegal entries; 223, public charges; and 88, militant radicals. Nearly 20,000 aliens were deported last year, and 10,000 accepted our invitation to return home in order to avoid the stigma of deportation. If we could make a complete study of the alien population, we would find that America is harboring thousands of undesirable aliens who have no moral right to inflict either their radical or their criminal tendencies upon our people.

Most of our major strikes, costing millions of dollars and scores of lives, are engendered by alien propagandists. Out of 138 alien slingers arrested in the San Francisco strike last year, only 22 were naturalized.

You will get a further idea of how grievous this problem is when I tell you that in New York State alone, the care of just the alien insane costs over eight million dollars a year. What must the cost be throughout the nation for the mentally and physically sick who slip in from foreign ports, and throw themselves upon the resources of this nation?

The magnitude of this load can be seen when you know that more than 500,000 aliens are on the relief rolls of America. A striking revelation is that the number of unnaturalized residents plus the illegal entrants equals roughly the number of unemployed we have in our country today. Hundreds of thousands of jobs are being held by aliens who have no right to be here or who are indifferent to assuming the obligations of citizenship. Most of the 200,000 aliens finding their way illegally into America every year, are in the lowest financial bracket.

My friends, no country in the world would allow indigent American citizens to settle on its territory where they might displace their workers, and certainly no other country would allow American-inspired propaganda to be spread among its people.

As a matter of fact, nowhere else in the world is it possible for 200,000 aliens to slip through the immigration barriers every year, and become lost among its cities and villages.

In order to solve one aspect of the alien problem, the illegal entrant, various proposals are being considered by governmental agencies, and by civic-minded groups. It is certain that the federal government will have to strengthen its Border Patrol to protect the 5,124

miles of international frontier. Far more stringent regulations are inevitable covering alien seamen who at present are given sixty days leave, if they desire, from foreign ships docking here. Harry Bridges, militant radical leader among the Pacific Coast seamen, is one of the several hundred thousand aliens who deserted foreign ships during the last twenty years, and remained on American soil.

Some organizations, such as the American Legion, advocate the fingerprinting of all aliens, with a periodic check-up. One thing is essential to minimize the grave radical movement in America, and that is to strengthen the deportation laws, doing away with the loop holes and the delay in returning offensive and illegal guests to their home ports.

However, this is not the problem which concerns the Americanism Educational League at the present time, because sanctions for legislative policies are really nationwide, and are predicated on a systematic, widespread program of education.

We are, however, concerned greatly with the several hundred thousand aliens on the Pacific Coast, who are eligible for American citizenship, and who for some reason best known to themselves, have never applied for their naturalization papers.

To my friends in this group, I make an earnest appeal. America is at the crossroads. Never before have her national ideals and her philosophy of individual liberty been challenged as today. Today we rest our case upon the masses who comprise the very foundation of this democracy.

We need a unified and clear mind, approaching our problems with intelligence and patriotic loyalty.

How can we do this when there are millions who do not choose to become citizens in a land which is giving them the richest heritage of freedom and opportunity ever given a nation?

How can we achieve the ultimate goal of Americanism when in every city in America we set up barriers of nationalism through the 2,000 or more foreign papers? Every city has its little Chinatown, its Italy, its German settlement, in which the people still carry their own national ideas, their international antipathies, their European philosophies.

How can we have Americanism when the Slovaks on Eightieth Street and the East River refuse to buy groceries from their Czech stores, and the Hungarians refuse to associate with the Rumanians? This type of foreign nationalism stands in the way of a solidified American society. When Russians come here to live, let them learn the ways of their new homeland and become inspired by the ideals of their adopted flag, and leave behind them their European philosophies.

At the moment I am giving this talk, many of our people are aroused by the war clouds hanging over Ethiopia, and feeling is running high in the foreign settlements of many of our larger cities. Our police departments are anticipating embarrassing demonstrations. Already a Communist inspired organization, called "Friends of Ethiopia," is working feverishly among our colored people to create disturbances.

My friends, may I urge all of you to keep a level head during these trying times. If we have any demonstrations, let them be enthusiastic, orderly demonstrations of Americanism, in which we pledge ourselves once more, to the principles of justice, liberty, and peaceful relations with humanity.

It is the sacred obligation of everyone entitled to American citizenship to accept in full measure the privileges of that citizenship. Only in this way can we hope to mold into one great people the heterogeneous groups which comprise our population. Only by thorough assimilation can we create an understanding of this democratic, constitutional form of government which guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all of us.

Any alien, so desiring, whose moral character and residence can be attested by two witnesses, may take out his first citizenship papers, and may within the prescribed period, take the full obligations. I am sure that the local Naturalization Division of the Department of Labor, will cooperate with you in any way in helping you to become an American citizen, if you are so eligible. You owe it to yourselves and to your new homeland to assume your full responsibilities as a citizen of the United States of America.

If you will write to the Americanism Educational League in care of KFI, we will cooperate with you in every way to help you join the ranks of those who desire America to be the promised land of the generations of our children.

The most treasured of all legacies we can leave behind is the inheritance of unselfish service to others, and an idealism which inspires our friends to greater achievement and to a more complete happiness. We cannot divorce ourselves from our community and from our national life, and really live as we should.

Join with us, my friends, and help make your country a better place in which to live, by becoming an active, sincere, and a worthy citizen. America needs you today, and you need America.

THIRTY PIECES TO SCRIP 16.213

# THIRTY PIECES *OF SCRIP*

by

DR. JOHN R. LECHNER

*Executive Director  
Americanism Educational League*

838 South Grand Avenue

Los Angeles

California

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## THIRTY PIECES OF SCRIP

by

DR. JOHN R. LECHNER

(Executive Director, Americanism Educational League)

HAVING made a careful and earnest analysis of the California Retirement Life Payments Pension Plan, with its many ramifications and implications, I am compelled to conclude that it can have only disastrous results for the State, business, and the home. When these results become apparent, in the event we foolishly enact this scheme, many thousands of our good citizens who now support it must feel the stinging remorse of Judas after he had sold out his Friend for thirty pieces of silver.

Many panaceas have been offered to our people in California, but no scheme has been so blatant with fantastic promises, or has so disregarded economic laws and experience as the *Thirty-Thursday Plan*.

Its absurdity is illustrated at the outset when advocates of the Plan admit that it will put into circulation warrants totaling the staggering sum of \$1,500,000,000 annually.

If these warrants turned over once a week so that the weekly two-cent stamp would be "painless" and so that the "warrants would cost no one anything," it would mean an annual new retail business of \$78,000,000,000. This huge amount is nearly twice the total retail business of the entire nation.

Still, in their wild promises to an unsuspecting public, the pseudo-economists of the *Thirty-Thursday Plan* go so far as to say that "these warrants will turn over not merely once a week, but business will be so stimulated that it is not unreasonable to say that they will turn over from ten to fifteen times every week." This would mean an annual retail business of some \$780,000,000,000, which is just as absurd as many of the other fairy-tale promises offered in one of the most fantastic schemes ever urged on the American people.

Furthermore the *Ham-'N'-Eggs* advocates repeatedly make it clear that the success of this whole plan rests upon the UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE OF THE WARRANTS AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE. In other words, it is essential to this entire plan, "which costs the people nothing," that businessmen generally accept these warrants in exchange for goods and services. Anything less than this general acceptance weakens the warrants as a medium of exchange and a wide enough refusal to deal in warrants will topple the entire structure. That is common sense.

Moreover, the advocates of *Thirty-Thursday* have announced their fears of its dismal failure even before the plan is voted on by incorporating a plan in the Act for establishing their own bank to handle the warrants. They also plan to spend \$200,000 in an advertising campaign to persuade business to accept them.

The retail merchants of San Francisco, however, have already declared that they CANNOT accept these warrants in exchange for goods and services. The Farmers' Association of this State has announced its refusal to accept warrants for agricultural products. Wholesale dealers' associations have already stated their position in the same definite manner. Large corporations in this State employing thousands of workers can but do the same thing because these warrants cannot be accepted in interstate commerce. Therefore, these industries will have to close their doors and throw out of work thousands of employees because there is no money to do business.

And the banks, which represent the arteries of modern business, have declared in no uncertain terms, that it will be impossible for them to accept these warrants in the place of sound money.

As a matter of fact, the Federal law has made no provision whereby the banks of California can legally recognize or accept warrants in their banking structure. This will immediately destroy the warrants as sound currency.

The unsound status of the warrant as a medium of exchange, which is basic to the success of the Pension scheme, will therefore defeat the very purpose for which the warrant has been created, to stimulate business transactions. The very insecurity of these warrants brought about by the lack of their universal acceptance, will jeopardize the structure of any business which dares to deal in them.

The theory that priming circulation with millions of worthless warrants will help to increase individual buying power and stimulate business is false. Thousands of good Californians are expecting to vote for the Pension Plan because they feel that this increased circulation will spell great prosperity. But Germany experienced one of the worst depressions in her history during and after a deluge of money when a billion marks would not purchase a pound of butter.

If *Ham-'N'-Eggs* becomes law, someone will have to pay for the huge expenditures called for by the Act, and this will be the great majority of our citizens who now have jobs and who are now receiving cash incomes every week. They will see their homes taken, their schools closed, and their business ruined.

Moreover, even though it makes Peter poor to pay Paul, we will still have the problem of the distressed. For California cannot keep up her relief to the indigent and pensions for the aged—now the most generous in the world—if business is crippled and our producers impoverished.

Common sense will show us another inevitable outcome of the California Pension Plan. With business not required to accept the warrants unless it chooses at tremendous discounts, the banks and out-of-state industrial firms refusing to accept the warrants at all as legal tender, only the State remains as the unfortunate victim which will have to accept warrants in payment of taxes. This means placing in serious jeopardy the important public service institutions in the State of California,—the schools, the police and fire departments, and other important agencies regulating our society. Salaries would have to be paid by the State in worthless paper because the State would be bankrupt. Its borrowing power would be destroyed within a few months.

And to the many thousands of wage-earners, and the hundreds of thousands of unemployed, who expect to find in the California Pension Plan a solution to their economic problems—let me give this note of sincere warning. The Federal Government now grants millions of dollars annually to the State for the relief of 250,000 people and for the employment of that many more on Federal projects. The Federal Government will immediately stop its grants to the State and will terminate relief and WPA projects because by Federal statute this money can be granted to a state only if the state itself supplies fifty per cent or more of the budget necessary for this work. The relief clients and the small wage earners, therefore, will be the first to feel the awful impact of a revolutionary economic program.

Instead of a panacea and a cure-all, this State will see the worst riots, and food shortage, and disorder in the history of the great Golden West. Unfortunately the very people who expect to benefit the most will suffer most, and will suffer first.

The immediate result of the Pension Plan, therefore, will be a state of panic. Credit customarily advanced to California buyers by out-of-state banks and business will be withdrawn. This will result at once in hoarding of commodities, rising prices, and a serious shortage of supplies. For it must be remembered that in this State, as in other states in the Union, there is an inter-dependence between local industry and outside industry, and to impair this relationship would be to jeopardize the security of our own economic structure within the State.

Investors will immediately transfer investments and cash to safer territory outside of California. Instead of speeding up circulation of money therefore, these warrants would have to replace the money and credit which they have driven out and would in reality slow down the exchange for the simple reason that the warrants themselves can never be an accepted medium of exchange.

These warrants at the outset will prove to be cumbersome and unstable. The very nature of these warrants will lead to immediate confusion because everyone will bargain for the largest discounts on the warrants themselves. In other words, the warrants will be inconvenient and practically worthless as paper money, hopelessly clogging the gears of industry and business. The actual cash in dollars and cents, which we recognize today as universally acceptable, will go into hiding because every reasonable person in California will want to keep his sound money as insurance against starvation and catastrophe.

The people of California must, therefore, be made to realize that nothing but remorse and heartache can result if they vote to sell their birthright for this mess of "Ham-'N'-Eggs."

Someday there will be an adequate pension plan for older people. But that plan must be reasonable and sound, and it must be on a Federal basis. No state is capable of solving completely so huge a problem with its limited resources. Already 250,000 new residents have poured into California during the last two years and ninety per cent of these are indigents. If the California Pension goes through, a million more will come, thinking that the pot of gold may be found at the end of the rainbow. They will find instead, only confusion and hard times.

The advocates of the California Pension Plan are tampering with the mainsprings of American life when they tamper with our economic structure.

We must beware of the soothing syrup which is being poured into thousands of our voters over the State,—that, "We ought to give this plan a trial." This is not a question of a "trial,"—it is a question of preservation or ruin. There is one fact absolutely certain to those who understand anything about government and economics, and that is that no action on our part, no law on our statute books, and no rantings of "Ham-'N'-Eggs" leaders can stop the inevitable panic which will follow the passage of the California Pension Plan. It is true that "we, the people" have a right to experiment with the instruments of government, but we must remember that in an experiment of this revolutionary nature the instruments with which we have thus experimented might be destroyed.

The people of California must not break faith with their traditions, with their children, and with themselves, when they go to the polls on November 7. California must give a dramatic answer to the nation on the question of whether a state would adopt a revolutionary system of government or adhere to the democratic institutions of self-government, which have carried our nation to unsurpassed heights of achievement and opportunity. That which we are asked to sell for Thirty Pieces of Scrip is too precious to barter away without causing us endless remorse and distress.

We must remain adamant in our loyalty to California and to America.



**On November 7**

**VOTE NO!**

**TO 30-THURSDAY**

**Proposition No. 1**

A16.213

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

## Preamble of the Constitution

We the People of the United States in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

- ★AMENDMENT 1: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
- ★AMENDMENT 2: A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.
- ★AMENDMENT 3: No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.
- ★AMENDMENT 4: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
- ★AMENDMENT 5: No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.
- ★AMENDMENT 6: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.
- ★AMENDMENT 7: In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.
- ★AMENDMENT 8: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
- ★AMENDMENT 9: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.
- ★AMENDMENT 10: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

1791 — DECEMBER 15th — 1941  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

PRESENTED BY  
THE BILL OF RIGHTS  
SENUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE  
JOE CRAIL \* CHAIRMAN  
JOHN R. LECHNER \* DIRECTOR

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

A16.213

# REDS!

By JOHN ROBERT LECHNER

(Americanism Commissioner  
American Legion, Department  
of California)

*A series of six lectures on the  
nature and growth of Communism  
delivered over radio station  
KMPC, Beverly Hills, California,  
on behalf of the American  
Legion, Department of California*



## COMMUNISM and the DEPRESSION

(JANUARY 18, 1931)

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

THE publication and distribution of this booklet is due to the courtesy of the Los Angeles Times, which has always been ready to cooperate with the American Legion in its constructive work and in its educational program on good citizenship.

I AM HAPPY to address you this morning as the spokesman of that great organization, the American Legion, which is doing so much to safeguard American institutions from those who would destroy or discredit them. So long as we have in a position of unquestioned influence a national patriotic group like the Legion, we need fear no enemy openly trying to undermine our system of government. And we need only to expose those who are trying to accomplish this under cover and secretly.

Several times I have had the opportunity of talking before Legion bodies and have been able to present authentic information regarding Communistic activities which have been startling, but during the last few weeks in the face of a severe economic depression these activities have been so bold and so antagonistic to the best interests of our community, that I welcome this chance to address so large a group of people over this radio station. If the recent depression has affected every one of you at least in a general way, then the Communist program of precipitating a greater crisis has a very definite relation to your well being, and you should be aware of its sinister machinations.

Los Angeles and other outlying communities have been the theater of villainous and widespread Red operations against our entire financial structure. Here is the Red scheme brought into practice by the Communist Agents of the Moscow Camarilla. The Communist secret agents are trying by pernicious, carefully directed rumor to ruin local financial, mercantile, and manufacturing establishments, particularly those whose downfall will affect the greatest number of modest stockholders, patrons and depositors. The subterfuges employed in this disastrous sabotage have ensnared many thousands of innocent persons who are used as tools for the consummation of this destructive scheme.

The first of these subterfuges is very simple. Several days ago the tenants in one of our large office buildings in Los Angeles each received a call, from one calling himself a friend, informing these tenants that a certain bank was to go under, and advising them to withdraw their money if they had any in that bank, and to pass the word on to friends. When an alert recipient of such a call asked for the name of this so-called friend, the phone was quickly hung up.

B. C. Forbes, eminent financial writer who contributes to scores of leading newspapers throughout the country, in an article released on December 31, and read from one end of the United States to the other, says of pernicious schemes like this employed here, in New York City, and elsewhere:

"Why shouldn't Russian Soviets do this very thing? Isn't such action exactly in harmony with their whole avowed policy towards the United States and towards every other 'capitalistic' country? What more timely or fiendish scheme could they adopt at this moment to try to carry out their ambition, to overthrow America's whole system of government, to destroy all individual and family and corporate ownership of property, and to inflict upon this land the awful conditions now cursing Russia?"

Then further, in speaking of the activities of some of our industrial leaders who are perhaps unknowingly playing into the hands of the Soviet leaders, Forbes makes this remark:

"Do the Americans, so readily playing the Russian Soviet game, approve of the engineering of runs on American banks? Such diabolical tactics are part and parcel

of Russia's openly announced policies and principles. You must be prepared for such plotting against American Institutions."

A rather novel, and also effective scheme used in Los Angeles at least twice recently, is this one:

An employee of a bank, upon coming out of the building at the close of the day's work, says to a friend meeting her in the lobby, and loud enough to be heard by the bystanders:

"Well, I got my money all out. I work for this bank and believe me I know! When it sinks I don't propose to lose anything besides my job!"

It is believed that such employees (who work in minor capacities) have been cleverly approached by saboteurs, and have been persuaded that their bank is really headed for the rocks; and thus they are led into becoming apparently authentic sources of "information."

In at least one case in Los Angeles, "information" as to a bank's perilous condition has been anonymously sent to a selected list of this bank's depositors. This is very strong circumstantial evidence that the enemy has gotten into the bank's personnel, since depositor lists are confidential.

These saboteurs are utilizing the scheme of talking over back fences, on street corners, and in social gatherings in homes and elsewhere.

"For weeks the Communists have been openly fomenting suspicion and distrust of the banks in the minds of their followers, and through them the minds of people generally.

"The official daily of the American Branch of the Communist International, 'The Daily Worker,' has been headlining such scurrilous matter for weeks. The following are a few typical headlines from recent 'Daily Workers':"

- a. "BANKER SAYS WAR IS SOLUTION OF ECONOMIC CRISIS."
- b. "BIG BANK CRASH IN U. S. FINANCIAL CENTER."
- c. "THE CLOSING OF THE BANK WILL HAVE FAR-REACHING RESULTS."
- d. "COMMUNISTS URGE SMALL DEPOSITORS TO ORGANIZE," "WORKERS MUST MOBILIZE."
- e. "MORE BANKS FAIL." "BOSSES HIDE BIG RUNS."
- f. "SMALL DEPOSITORS MUST ORGANIZE OR THEY WILL LOSE OUT." "STATE EXAMINER TRIES TO COVER UP MESS."
- g. "SMALL DEPOSITORS ORGANIZE TO DEMAND RETURN OF MONEY." (Here, we find the Communist scheme bringing results; the organization of depositors in New York City under Communist leadership.)
- h. "CRISIS GROWS WORSE AS MORE BANKS CRASH."
- i. "CONNECTICUT WORKERS CALL ON SMALL DEPOSITORS TO ORGANIZE." "ANOTHER PHILADELPHIA BANK CLOSES UP."

In connection with the above Communist headlines, this should be kept in mind: hundreds of men and women in Los Angeles read, and religiously follow, the teachings of the Communist "Daily Worker." All of these devotees are passing the Red sabotage propaganda on to their fellow workers in shops, stores and factories, and to their neighbors and acquaintances.

"The Communist campaign against the banks coincides with the general Communist idea that the present world-wide economic depression offers a good opportunity not only for Communist agitation, but also for direct assault on the financial institutions of the United States."

"Conscious of their inability to strike openly at the great financial institutions of the country the Communists have begun a war of attrition against those banks they consider otherwise invulnerable."

"In whispers the news of impending disasters spreads fast. Depositors hurry to withdraw their money; a long line forms; the run is started. And the result, unless the rush is stemmed, is likely to be the closing of the bank."

Right now, when business confidence is a vital factor to economic readjustment, the American Legion wishes to warn its membership and the public that there are forces at work directed from Moscow whose business it is to strike at the most vulnerable section of our social and economic structure, namely psychology. Communism can germinate most successfully in America under distressing social conditions. Its aim, therefore, is to undermine the healthy structures.

Friends and members of the Legion, we must not give Bolshevism a chance to destroy our faith in American institutions. Our economic structure is fundamentally sound. The remedy for its shortcomings is not its destruction and the substitution of Communism. The remedy is in the clear thinking and the intelligent franchise of the American public. Fight Communism with confidence.

## SOVIET MILITARISM

(JANUARY 25, 1931)

THE ENTIRE world recognizes America's leadership in the application of the many revolutionizing inventions of the last three or four decades. Still a babe in swaddling clothes in comparison with the other great nations of the world which have arisen upon centuries of tradition and development, within the short span of thirty years, this country has become the creditor nation of the world. We cannot attribute this to our extremely favorable natural resources alone. There is a spirit underlying this remarkable development which has been the most impelling force in recent history. It is that spirit of adventure, of practical application, of economic freedom in the land of unquestioned opportunity. Behind this we find a raw, frank idealism. The result has been the building of institutions in this country peculiar to this new type of democracy. It is in the preservation of these institutions and this spirit, so thoroughly American, that the American Legion has taken so definite a step in its national program of Americanism.

The primary concern of the Americanism commission this year is its battle against Communism. Communism is trying to eat out the vitals of American institutions. It is endeavoring, by the most clever means, to undermine our entire financial and social structure. If the American Legion did not accept the challenge thrown at it by Communist militarism, it would not be true to its actuating purpose, to carry on the fight against destructive forces in time of peace as in time of war.

Lenin and Stalin and other Soviet leaders have stated that America must fall first if Communism is to become the international passion of the workingman. With this in view, the Soviet Regime is taking every advantage of the general depression and unemployment in this country in order to establish itself on this soil. The recent so-called hunger strikes in this and other cities have been engineered by Communist agents, and these scheming Bolsheviks have swept thousands of unsuspecting unemployed into a maelstrom of resentment and hatred against our government. This is fertile ground in which to breed their dangerous propaganda.

I am not an alarmist. It has taken several years for me to throw off apathy with respect to the Reds. On the surface I could see little which would arouse me to immediate action. It was only after I began to understand the methods employed by the secret agents of Moscow, and their sinister purpose, that I became incensed, and declared myself ready to take up the fight against so insidious an enemy. If ten Japanese were to kill a handful of Americans, or were to plot the overthrow of this government, their action would precipitate a very delicate international problem, and might even throw us into a conflict with Japan. What must be the attitude of the American public when it once awakens to the fact that there are over 600,000 Communists in this country ready to undermine the very foundations of our government, upon word from Russia to do so, and that countless hundreds of these are already drilled in the art of manufacturing bombs. Just yesterday information was released to the press pointing out one of these schools in the middle west where experts have been sent over by Russia to teach their American proteges the art of making these bombs. For what? There can be only ONE purpose, and that is clearly and boldly stated by Paul Crouch, Director of Military Science and Training for the Communist Schools in the United States, in The Daily Worker of July 14, 1928.

Crouch says, "Our Leninist position on militarism and war is very clear and

certain. We are NOT against war as such. We are against Imperialist war, but we are in favor of REVOLUTIONARY wars, civil wars of the workers against the upper classes. We are in favor of the military training of the young workers to learn to use arms in the interest of their class, and against the bourgeoisie." Lenin, himself, said, "An oppressed class that does not learn to use arms deserves to remain in slavery." Also, "The first obstacle to be overcome in the pathway of an international Bolshevik regime is America." There can be but ONE conclusion, and that is that we have within our borders an enemy which must immediately be defeated before it defeats us and destroys the finest products of Western culture and civilization.

Out of the Communist headquarters at 130 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, comes this charge to its followers, so often stated on demonstration days in their handbills, "The workers must prepare to defeat our government and turn the imperialist war into a civil war. Build mass workers defense corps." The time will come when we, who still hold dear this land of opportunity and freedom, will be forced to build our own defense corps against the onslaught of Bolshevism. With the progress Communism has made in recent years in America, this time does not seem far off. Commissioner Harry Jung of the National Clay Products Industries Association in speaking of the Red menace in America, says, "Communism is far more firmly entrenched and better organized and financed in this country today than it was in Russia on the eve of the Revolution."

Among other things he says that the Communist party publishes thirty-seven periodicals in nineteen languages in the United States, including ten dailies and eleven weeklies; issues millions of leaflets and pamphlets; sends speakers and organizers among negroes', farmers', women's and children's organizations and spreads anti-American propaganda in Cuba, Mexico, the Philippines and South America.

What does Communism have to offer in place of the Democracy with which we are familiar? What will it substitute for liberty and opportunity, for religion and culture? Just a picture of what it offers in place of these is enough to send a chill of horror through all who know to what length the agents of Moscow are going to establish their dangerous program in our political arena.

The pitiful tragedy of Russia defies even the most dramatic descriptive genius. The stories told to me by several of my friends who have recently visited their native country and have been able to escape the careful eye of the secret police, convince me that only by actual experience can one really comprehend this indescribable tragedy. Here is a letter typical of the few which have, within the last year, filtered through the closely knit censorship of the Soviet government. It expresses the hopelessness of the peasantry.

"Around us there is nothing but tears, misery, oppression, merciless tortures of innocent people, so much so that one cannot understand anymore why one lives, and how, and what all this means.

"Here the 'Kolchozy' are founded by violence, the people are driven out of their homes, all is taken away from them, all their possessions, their cattle, even their poultry. The people are sent to far away districts; from our village they have been sent to the White Sea and to the Archangel district. Yesterday they arrested 200 peasants who have been driven first to the prison and then will be sent into a far away exile, God knows where. Among them are many old people. And the parents are not sent away together with their children, but separately. Misery to us all—destruction for us all.

"Your own father is hopelessly ill from a nervous breakdown. In spite of this, the Cheka agents appeared yesterday, made a list of all, even his bed, the sewing machine, the cow. Taxed him 350 rubles and told him, 'Prepare to be sent away with the first party!' Fortunately he is dying, so they will only be able to send away his dead body."

The food supply has been very low in Russia despite the heavy exportation of wheat. Countless thousands of unfortunate people line up at daybreak in order to be

assured of their ration of one and one-half pounds of black bread for the day. Others are allowed, in addition to this meager portion, two pounds of dried fish a week. The more favored in the Russian caste system, namely the privileged workers, are allowed three ounces of meat daily, and their families fifteen eggs a month. Even these must present their red cards, called food cards, in order to receive any consideration.

Housing conditions in the larger cities are unspeakable. Not only are these quarters most unsanitary, without even the most elementary toilet facilities, but often three or four families "live" in the same room with chalk marks to aid segregation. A moral depravity unparalleled by any other civilized nation of the world makes this type of living possible.

There are nearly five million young boys roaming the streets of Russia, today, without homes, without restraint of any sort, and preying upon the people. They are human rats, scavengers who travel in gangs at night and plunder, rob, and murder in order to eke out an existence. Young girls just in their teens with babes in their arms are seen huddling together in railroad stations at night to keep from freezing. Ill kept government orphanages are overflowing with illegitimate children. Venereal diseases are allowed to spread unchecked. With religion outlawed, all moral restraint has been lifted. The family is being destroyed.

This is not idle propaganda, friends. This picture is brought to us by those who have seen. All of them tell me that this is not the entire story. They speak of a hopelessness such as they have never seen before among the victims of this dreadful maelstrom. The Russians have been robbed of all that is dear and sacred in citizenship—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They have been enslaved and enshackled by a tyrant far more ruthless than any Czar ever dared to be. It is that Tyrant, the Soviet warlord, the Cheka, the spy, who wishes to bring this country under his leash.

My friends, I have dramatized Communism as a working philosophy to you this morning because I want you to know what is being offered in the place of our democracy by the thousands of Communist agents in this country. Their promise of redemption to the American working man is an outrageous lie. Members of the Legion, tell the true story to your friends. Carry the message through the countryside. It is the most effective weapon we possess to combat this awful enemy which is growing so rapidly in the United States. Make it YOUR job to fight Communism.

## NO GOD in COMMUNISM

(FEBRUARY 1, 1931)

I—about to become a member of the American Legion, do solemnly swear,  
"To promote peace and good will among men,  
To make right the master of might,  
To safeguard and transmit to posterity, the principles of Justice, Freedom, and Democracy."

Again—

"For God and Country we pledge ourselves to mutual comradeship." This pledge, my friends, is the soul of the American Legion. A million Comrades will defend these principles to the last if they are called upon, and five million buddies stand ready to join in this defense. This pledge is the death note of organized Communism in America.

The last two Sundays you had the opportunity of listening to some vital facts regarding the sabotage activities of Communists in this country and have learned of their rapid growth in a fertile field caused by nation-wide economic depressions.

Today, I want to warn all good Christian people that there is no God in Communism.

Underlying our entire system of government in America, is the firm belief in God and the fundamental principles of the Christian faith. Born of early Pilgrim fathers and crystalized through decades of struggle and gradual mastery of a new world, this spirit of Christian conduct became the keynote of our Constitution, which seeks to guarantee to all the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This high idealism has enriched our Nation beyond estimate. The higher values of human conduct and human relations are the backbone of our entire national structure.

Bolshevism in America, today, is the most serious threat we have ever had against this very structure of American life and culture. Because there is no God in Communism, there is no love—since the essence of God is Love. There is no justice, because the attitude of God is just; there is no hope—because the dynamic force of all human progress is a definite unquestioned knowledge of the goodness of God giving men the Faith to carry through.

Dr. Douglas, writing for the Morning Post, London, on March 14th, last year, after an exhaustive study of Russia's hostility to religion, summarizes his observations with this remark:

"If the body of Bolshevism is Communism, its soul is Atheism—not an easy going intellectual Atheism which despises Religion as a dying delusion, but a virulent, dogmatic Atheism, and regards it as the supreme enemy, hates it, and is set on exterminating it.

"It proclaims a new world which is to be a godless world from which all religion with every vestige of its ethics and morals, will have been obliterated, no less than a communist world from which all Individualism, with every vestige of private property and enterprise will have been extirpated."

The seed of Atheism was planted when the "Communist Manifesto" of Karl Marx made its first invasion into Russian thought. Nicholas Lenin, now the Christ of Bolshevism whose embalmed body awaits the completion of a magnificent new mausoleum which will become the Mecca for millions of fanatic, blind worshipers of this finite egotist, a thorough student of Marx; when yet in his sixteenth year, tore

from his neck the cross, the emblem of Russia's traditional faith, trampled it under foot, and declared himself forever a rebel against God and society.

Bottled up during his thirty years of exile, this bitter hatred of religion and society swept Russia into an unparalleled terrorism as soon as he set foot on its soil as dictator, and tore out the very soul of the Russian people. From the slaughter of the Ipatiev House in 1918, down through the present day under the equally bitter regime of his successor, Stalin, the History of Communism has been a relentless series of bloody atrocities against those who dared to express their faith in the living God.

Lunacharsky, Soviet Minister of Public Instruction, in 1925, declared, "With all my heart I wish the godless every success in its fight against the repugnant specter of God which has caused such diabolic harm to all humanity throughout history."

On another occasion he is more frank and bold, when he says, "We hate Christianity and the Christians; even the best of them must be regarded as our worst enemies. They preach love of one's neighbor and mercy, which is contrary to our principles. Christian love is an obstacle to the development of the revolution. Down with love of one's neighbor. What we need is hatred. We must know how to hate; only thus shall we conquer the universe."

Is it any wonder then that an editorial appearing in Izvestia, a Moscow weekly of February 18, last year, declared that "the workers of the U.S.S.R. not only attempt to build but in fact have already built their state without God, and a government without any of God's laws."

A bulletin from Riga on the same date states that, "Persecution of clericals has begun on a colossal scale. Those expelled from their houses are wandering about and sleeping in the streets because their homes have become nationalized and they have no shelter."

The Bobrusk Soviet informed a delegation of clergymen begging assistance that "the river is not yet frozen," meaning, "go drown yourselves."

I doubt whether the world will learn for many years to come the true picture of Russia's war against God—the scores of church leaders whose lives were snuffed out in secret places by Bolshevik bullets, the hundreds of churches robbed of everything to satisfy the greed of Moscow.

Dr. Paul Hutchinson, an international writer and traveller clergyman gives us the story. It's a warning to those of us who still hold to faith in God—and in the principles of a Christian Democracy.

"I have been in Russia covering the European portion from the Baltic to the Caspian. I have tried to find out as an outsider what is happening in matters of religion. I had doubted whether there was any large amount of truth in the rumors of religious persecution. My report must be that the rumors are founded on fact. There is religious persecution of the most determined and brutal sort now going on in Russia. And this persecution is increasing in scope and intensity. The worst part of the situation is its secrecy. There has been a return to secret police control. The G.P.U. (Cheka) is omnipresent, and apparently clothed with complete power. The former Soviet claim that all trials are public is now abandoned. Men and women are secretly accused, secretly seized, secretly examined, and secretly condemned. I learned enough at first-hand to know that this new terror is no myth; that the reports as to the imprisonment of Evangelicals have been under rather than over-stated; that the fate of hundreds and perhaps thousands of these Christians is already shrouded in the mist of prisons and far places of exile."

The huge red banner flung across the Moscow Kremlin is no myth. Its terrible message has wrought destruction to the very things we most treasure in our Society—love, brotherhood, justice and freedom.

It reads in flaming letters "Religion is Opium for the People."

This slogan means that religion has deadened man's intellect, retards his economic development, and enslaves him. This slogan, imprinted upon the minds of the Russian

people makes philosophic materialism easy. It makes possible the most radical and destructive school of thought that has ever come on the stage of human affairs.

Those who have seen the inner Russia, have seen the result of all this. An editorial in a Munich paper last year tells the story.

"Russia, today, offers a terrible picture of moral depravity and misery of children that appeals to the heavens. Adolescent youth is without any discipline, marriage and family life have sunk below the level of African tribes."

You may wonder why I am telling you all this about Russia! I am presenting these facts over the air this morning because our own country faces its most formidable enemy since the Union of the United States, in the strong, well organized forces of Communism in America.

The new constitution of Communism creating the "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" in 1923, concludes with this significant statement, that the formation of these Republics is a "decisive step toward the union of the toilers of all countries into one world Soviet Socialist Republic."

Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party, dispels all illusion regarding the sinister purpose of Bolshevism in a statement made to the world on Sept. 9, 1928, "The world-wide nature of our program is not mere talk but an all-embracing and blood-soaked reality. It cannot be otherwise. Our ultimate aim is World Communism, our fighting preparations are for World Revolution, for the conquest of power on a world-wide scale and the establishment of a World Proletarian Dictatorship.

"Our program openly throws down the deadly challenge to the bourgeois world.

"The Communists have no reason to hide their aims. Our ultimate aims and the means of their achievement, our strategy and our tactics are clearly elucidated in the program."

Here, Legionnaires, is your challenge! Here, citizens of this great Republic, founded upon the principles of Justice, Freedom and Democracy, is your challenge! The belief of every good American citizen is that love and brotherhood, and fairplay, will perpetuate the American institutions built on a cornerstone of Christian faith.

The law of human evolution and national progress dictates that only in so far as the personality of God becomes the dynamic impelling force in its life can an individual or a nation achieve the ultimate expression for good.

Remember the words of the Soviet Commissar of Education when you read about the huge Communist demonstrations of February 10, and later,

"Christians teach love and compassion, which is contrary to our convictions; down with 'love our neighbors'; what we preach is a gospel of hate."

Remember when you hear of Red disturbances in this country, that these are not spontaneous and without purpose, for Lenin says that the first obstacle to be overcome in the establishment of a world-wide Soviet Republic is America.

Robbing God from the Russian soul has thrown that country into base moral bankruptcy.

America can never thrive under bloody Communism.

The American Legion asks every one of you to take with it again, the earnest, sincere pledge—

"To promote peace and goodwill among men,  
To make right the master of might,  
To safeguard and transmit to posterity,  
The principles of Justice, Freedom and Democracy."

## COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS

(FEBRUARY 8, 1931)

THIS is the fourth of a series of talks on Communism conducted by the American Legion under the auspices of the State Americanism Commission, and with the cooperation of both the Area and the County organizations. It is our purpose to give you, to the best of our ability, the true nature of Communism, since this group has become so well entrenched in this country under the leadership of the Central Committee of Soviet Russia that it presents a real menace to the government in whose interest the American Legion is organized.

The entire country is awaiting the zero hour of the Communist demonstrations in the United States on February 10. In a handbill which I have in my hand urging the so-called "hunger parade" of Tuesday, January 20, and released over the signature of the Los Angeles Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, announcement is made of the "Nation-wide demonstrations on February 10th, for the support of the Unemployment Insurance Bill which will be presented that day to the United States Congress." I dare say millions of these announcements have been distributed all over the country. The public is concerned over the demonstration. Thousands are curious of the strength which may be mustered by the Communists. Other thousands are sympathetic, and believe that this demonstration might result in something good for the army of unemployed. Still others do not know what it is all about.

Because there is such widespread confusion of issues, such clever camouflaging, such ingenious subterfuge employed by the Soviet leadership here in its various departments, the American Legion wishes to make these issues clear to you, since your own security is at stake, your property and your life. We cannot go on blind to these issues, and apathetic to this menace.

First, let me make clear to you that the sympathy of the American Legion is with the unemployed man. In our own department, both in the Veteran's Bureau office and at Patriotic Hall we maintain agencies for those out of work. The call has not only gone out to many business firms urging them to create work for the needy, but repeated requests have gone to every Legion Post in the County to call in at these headquarters when even half a day's work can be furnished. Everything which can be done is being done for these men.

About a year ago the Communist International, with central headquarters at Moscow, issued instructions and orders to its affiliated parties and organizations throughout the world, including the Communist Party of the United States with its subsidiary groups, that advantage should be taken of the present economic crisis throughout the world, utilizing this period of depression by seizing the leadership of the unemployed, organizing them into mass organizations known as "Councils of the Unemployed," and by demonstrations, street meetings, riots, hunger marches, etc., spread Communist propaganda and arouse the masses to revolution and civil war.

The method used to fool the unemployed and the working groups has been carefully engineered by Moscow agents. It has been highly successful. The Red leaders have created several subsidiary organizations with catchy names. These have gripped the imagination of countless thousands who feel the terrific pressure of unemployment, and have caught up other thousands of sympathizers. Locally the most significant of these, because it is under the auspices of this organization that the February 10th demonstration will be held, is the "Los Angeles Campaign Committee for Unemployed

Insurance." Its apparent purpose is to secure from the city council an appropriation of \$40,000,000.00 for all types of charity work for unemployed workers. The program of this group would win the support of nearly all those who are eager to catch on the last straw. I have no ill feeling for the thousands of sufferers who rally behind this leadership. But they are ignorant of the true purpose of the organization.

The chairman of this so-called Committee is none other than Fred Firestone, whose real name is Zussman Fierstein. He is an alien Russian Communist, unlawfully in the United States, has been frequently arrested for Communist activities, and is now under deportation order for violation of the "Alien Anarchy Provisions" of the Immigration Act, and for being unlawfully in the United States. If the machinery of this government were not so slow in this respect, Fierstein would not have been able to perpetrate upon the unsuspecting mass of unemployed workers this colossal lie, that this organization is created for "their benefit." Fierstein knows, and the other agents of Moscow know, that the appropriation for which they presumably ask, cannot be considered at this time or any other time, that the city has other and more practical methods for handling the unemployed situation. The purpose of this committee, under the leadership of one of our most disturbing local Communists, is NOT to help the unfortunate working man, but to carry out the dictates of the Communist International, which is to utilize every opportunity to stir up the revolutionary spirit of the unemployed and precipitate a national crisis. The unemployment problem can NEVER be solved by overthrowing the entire financial and industrial structure of the United States, and by wrecking our entire system of government.

Another name widely used, which has confused the working man, is "Trade Union Unity League." The presumption is that this is an organization of Trade Unionists for the purpose of pooling their strength in finding a solution for the problem with which we are so familiar. The head of this organization in America is none other than William Z. Foster, the arch-priest of Communism in this country. The purpose of this subsidiary group under a camouflage name is to bore into the vitals of the Trade Unions. The Trade Unions in this country are NOT Communist in sympathy. A clear-cut statement made to me this week by Comrade Isgrig, Vice-President of the California Federation of Labor, will show that the spirit of the Union is American, that this great body of working men throughout the Nation will not countenance disloyalty to the American Flag and to the country which is their home. He says:

"Many Unions display the American colors in their meeting halls and require loyalty to, and citizenship in, the United States as a prerequisite to membership. Inculcation of Americanism from Organized Labor's viewpoint is vital to the economic welfare of every resident in the United States, for it is the maintenance of Democratic principles that nullifies disruptionist propaganda. The injection of Communist doctrines from many sources has been continuously combatted by the American Federation of Labor since its inception and Americanism of many aliens has been accomplished through the example set by members of Organized Labor."

There cannot be any statement, my friends, more indicative of the sinister methods of the soviet agents here than this one I just made coming from a high official of the Union. It shows clearly that William Z. Foster and his band of destructionists would swing the workingman unawares into an organization whose name is familiar and friendly, and yet whose program is hostile to his best interests. During the last three broadcasts I merely touched on the fringes of the horrible spectacle of Russia under the Soviet regime, a slavery and a misery far worse than any modern civilization has encountered since its inception. I dare say that if the body of workingmen comprising the Labor Unions of this country were to catch a glimpse of what they would face under Communism, they would not only steer clear of these destructive organizations, but would join hands with the American Legion in a fight to the finish to eradicate this dangerous, anti-social, anti-American enemy from our country.

The mass demonstrations, hunger marches, and huge mass meetings such as are urged for the tenth of this month by the Trade Union Unity League, and published on

the front page of The Daily Worker, the central organ of the Communist party in America, are not staged or backed by legitimate labor or labor unions, or by bona-fide unemployed, but are, as Capt. William F. Hynes of the Red Squad of the Los Angeles Police Department says, "Merely a form and expression of Communist activities looking towards the propagandizing of the masses, for the fomenting of riots and disturbances, and for inciting to civil war and revolution." It is clearly evident to those who have watched their activities, that the Communist leaders instigating these demonstrations have little or no desire of alleviating the sufferings of the unemployed, but are merely playing on the sympathy and credulity of the people, arousing them to militancy against our government and our established institutions.

Every one of you this morning, constituting this huge radio audience, ought to have in your minds an analysis of these demonstrations and so-called hunger marches. The most lucid analysis of this type of Communist activity which has thus far come to my attention is the open letter of Capt. Hynes to the editor of the Los Angeles Record in which he states the reasons why the Police Department recommended to the City Council refusal of the request made by William Busick, paid organizer of the Socialist Party, to conduct a monster hunger parade of the unemployed of February 6th. The salient features of this reply appeal to our common sense.

These parades and hunger marches would serve no good purpose. They do not alleviate suffering due to unemployment. The public is already well aware of the seriousness of this problem, and the city and county officials are doing all in their power to relieve the distress. The county is already feeding thousands daily, while the city has created work for other thousands. The great majority of city employees in Los Angeles are voluntarily giving one per cent of their salary for the relief of the unemployed. If they did not have faith in the high purpose of the present administration in its endeavor to meet the situation, the majority of these employees would not willingly cooperate with the officials in their program.

Futhermore, it is pointed out that these demonstrations are not spontaneous and, therefore, a legitimate expression of the unemployed, but have been carefully engineered by the Communist leaders with the view to inviting lawlessness, violence, rioting and looting. In Cleveland, for example, recently, the Communists staged a hunger march which resulted in mob violence and looting. A score of restaurants were entered and everything in sight stolen or wrecked. A similar demonstration in Brooklyn issued in the ransacking of several social service organizations, and the stealing of supplies by force. Wake up, friends! What an illustration of what you may expect if the Communists ever gain control of our country! This type of lawless control and sabotage is, today, keeping ninety per cent of the Russians under the iron thumb of ten per cent of the Bolshevik agents of the Moscow government.

In the case of the February 6 hunger march, the Socialist party under the leadership of Mr. Busick borrowed the idea of exploiting the unemployed from the Communists. The Communists were determined to get control of this organized group of workers during the parade even if it meant bloodshed. When the police warned the Socialist group of this danger of engaging hundreds of citizens in a terrible street battle because of the militant Communists, the Socialists offered to organize their own police force for the event. However, this organization has failed on so many occasions in keeping order in the face of opposing Communists, that they would utterly fail to prevent violence on this occasion, planned on so large a scale. Understand this, friends, the Socialist party is not the same as the Communist party, although in practice they often overlap. Fundamentally, the Socialist group does not advocate violence and anarchy. In reality, however, many of these Socialists are swept into Communist ranks by bitter hatred of the established order. Any parade sponsored by the Socialist group, you can readily see, would precipitate a clash on the streets of this city which would do the cause of the unemployed no good, and which would, on the other hand, be a disgrace to our city and its government.

Any great public demonstration as that proposed for last week always presents a grave danger to the life and property of law abiding citizens. One can never tell to what lengths an infuriated mob will go, when incited by a feeling that it has been wronged and that it must have revenge. With the promiscuous spreading of seditious literature through the crowds, with the flaunting of inflammatory banners and placards, with the wild singing and haranguing of the mob, stirring up the disgruntled, any such public demonstration on the streets of our city is an invitation to violence, bloodshed, and disgrace.

Why not let them march upon the City Hall as they did in San Francisco? The State and Federal Courts have declared the illegality of the Communist activities. The American people, the citizens of this Republic, have outlawed Bolshevism and Communism in this country, because openly they teach, advocate and advise the overthrow of the government of the United States by force, violence, armed insurrection, revolution, and civil war. The American people had better **outlaw Communism** before the Communists outlaw American citizenship. The State and Federal Courts had better declare Communism illegal before Communism declares the Courts of this land illegal, as they avow they will do if they ever get control.

Citizens of this great country, we cannot compromise. We cannot go halfway with Communism. Eventually ONE must go, either Americanism or Bolshevism. We cannot allow them their demonstrations and their so-called free speeches, when their demonstrations are to incite violence and hatred against our law-abiding citizens and our government, and when these speeches are rank treason. The American Legion will not compromise. There is only ONE way that we can preserve law and order, and to foster and perpetuate the spirit of Americanism as we pledge to do upon our initiation, and that is to stand **FIRMLY** upon the ground that we have chosen, and to form a strong bulwark behind which Justice, Freedom, and Democracy may flourish and become enriched with the growing experience of this young and still great Nation.

## COMMUNISM in our SCHOOLS

(FEBRUARY 15, 1931)

GOOD morning, friends. Believing that the public is sincerely interested in the welfare of our government, and that it gives intelligent consideration to the more serious problems which confront us, the American Legion, through the State Americanism Commission which I am representing in this section, has been delivering to you over this station, KMPC, a short series of lectures on Communism. This, the fifth of the series, I have confined to a brief resume of the Soviet activities in our schools. When I read to you a few excerpts from a weekly bulletin issued to every student in the Roosevelt High School of Los Angeles by the Young Workers Communist League, you will readily see that Communism is at once a most dangerous threat at our schools and at the clear, sane thinking of our boys and girls, and at their loyalty to the ideals and principles we hold dear as good American citizens.

During the recent lectures I pointed out the nature and program of Communism in Russia and America. From the lips of the Commissar of Education of the Soviet Government come the words that by violence, force, revolution and civil war, the Communist military force as organized under cover in this country, will attempt to overthrow our entire economic and social structure, will discard our Constitution and our Courts, our schools and our industries, and will set up on this platform, scarlet with the blood of thousands of American men, women, and children, a form of government which, in the opinion of the world, is the most destructive, autocratic and demoralizing system of government ever set up by man. The moral and spiritual bankruptcy of Russia, the deterioration of its industries, the annihilation of individual personality, the fifteen million former merchants and so-called bourgeois forced into begging, hundreds of thousands disheartened religionists thrown into Siberia or the government lumber camps to slave for nothing and die off, 5,000,000 homeless boys from the ages of twelve to eighteen, infesting the streets of Russian cities like rats, plundering and robbing in small blood-thirsty gangs, ninety per cent of the people held under the iron rule of the ten per cent in the Soviet military organization, families torn asunder to satisfy the greed of the privileged few, that is the picture of Russia as it really is! That's the picture many of our splendid citizens, like Dr. Louis Patmont of Santa Rosa, see, when they visit their Fatherland, today, and come back with their hearts bleeding in pity for their loved ones, and their minds embittered at the paradox, that such conditions be allowed to exist in an enlightened era.

Those who return, speak of the perfect system of propaganda in Russia on behalf of Communism, and the autocratic control of individual and public expression. Only by incessant attack of other governments, and by dramatizing world-wide oppression of the workers can Russia build up the credulity of its promise of redemption to its unfortunate and helpless people.

An idea is the most powerful force in the world. It is more powerful than TNT. The success of Communism has been its pernicious propaganda, propaganda spread among hundreds of thousands of workers who feel the effects of our world-wide economic depression, and who are made to believe that Communism is the panacea for these ills.

It has always been conceded that the most effective arena for the spreading of propaganda is in the schools. If you think that the Soviet leaders are not utilizing our schools to poison the minds of our boys and girls against the institutions of our

Democracy, listen to a few of these excerpts from the Student Voice, the official organ of the Young Workers Communist League issued weekly and distributed secretly to the students of the Roosevelt High School.

"The 'Student Voice' aims to provide the students of Roosevelt High School with a means of self-expression free from the censorship of the school administration.

"It all serves as a means to acquaint the student body with the aims and purposes of the Young Workers (Communist) League. It will attempt to effectively counteract the anti-labor and anti-communist propaganda given to us at school.

"The Young Workers (Communist) League is an international organization of young workers and working class students militantly fighting in the economic and political field in the interest of the working class.

"Those of us who are 'fortunate' enough to find ourselves in school rather than in the factory are continually reminded of the thanks we owe our government for their bigheartedness in giving us 'free' education. We are not told, however that our American school system is a necessary part of the general apparatus that is used by the bosses to instil in the working class a reverent feeling of awe and respect toward the capitalist class which is exploiting them. All education, under this capitalist system, is conducted in a spirit of religious prejudice, anti-labor and patriotic jingoism.

"Fellow-students, this school paper is an instrument in the hands of the student body through which it will protest against faculty domination, high school fees, sham school democracy and against the anti-labor propaganda and prejudiced education. It will be the uncensored voice of the students.

"We know that our activity in trying to make young workers and working class students realize that there is a class struggle, that the working class has nothing in common with the ruling class, that the schools, the police, the church, the press are all instruments of the employers to subject the workers; that our school administrations, together with all other social institutions, are acting in the direct interest of our employer class, which we wish to crush.

"It is already known to the students of RHS that students who hold political views which do not agree with the hirelings of the ruling class are being discriminated against in every fashion. Students who dare to express the militant voice of the working class children, students who dare to understand the differences in society, the struggles between the working class and the capitalist class, students who dare to offer a revolutionary solution to this problem are being discriminated against.

"Are we going to allow the school authorities to suppress the students who are struggling against capitalism with all its forms of oppression, misery and exploitation? No! We must fight for our rights!

"In order to effectively fight against this discrimination, we must mobilize the support of all the students to protest against these outrages. We must organize into a strong 'STUDENTS DEFENSE LEAGUE' which will support the struggles of the students.

"Fellow students! We must defend those who teach the working youth the truth. Defend those who are organizing the children and youth into the Young Communist League and Young Pioneers.

"No discrimination against any youth because of his political views! Defend your fellow students from persecution by the agents of the ruling class. Join the YOUNG PIONEERS, the vanguard of working class children!"

This so-called discrimination refers to the refusal of the principal of Roosevelt High School to issue a diploma to a militant Communist graduate of that school who openly and repeatedly denounced this government, its Constitution and its Flag. The Board of Education was sympathetic to the stand taken by this principal, and when later the matter was taken before the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, the Court upheld the decision of the Board to withhold the diploma. I was in the court room when the judge put to shame this bright young high school graduate whose bitter hatred

of the government and the school which gave him such splendid opportunities became so pronounced.

This Judge spoke of the excellence of our Constitution, its high idealism, its dominating motive force, namely—justice to all, and opportunity for all.

It was in protest to this refusal to issue diplomas to these belligerent anti-American students that the following resolution was circulated among the student body by the Communist propagandists.

#### Petition

WHEREAS: Students who hold political ideas which are contrary to the interests of the school authorities, hired agents of the boss class, have been refused diplomas, though successfully fulfilling the requirements for graduation, and,

WHEREAS: This is an open attempt of the ruling class to suppress all forms of organized protest on the part of militant workers' children,

We, the students of Roosevelt High School hereby show our organized protest against the denial of diplomas to four students of previous graduating classes and to many more in the future.

#### NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST STUDENTS BECAUSE OF HIS BELIEFS.

#### DIPLOMAS FOR ALL: DIPLOMAS FOR STUDENTS REGARDLESS OF POLITICAL BELIEFS.

My friends, I submit to you—NO school should be forced to issue diplomas to students plotting to overthrow it by force and violence. Any student who accepts the Communist constitution in preference to the Constitution of the United States, I venture to say, is not well enough grounded in his evaluation of governmental and economic principles to justify the recognition of the school system.

Listen to the purpose of the two constitutions. The Preamble to our Constitution embodies the entire philosophy of the American government. It reads:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

William Gladstone, the grand old Prime Minister of England, said of our Constitution motivated by the high idealism of its Preamble, "It is the greatest political instrument every struck off by the unaided genius of man." Lincoln said during those trying days of the Civil War that it was "the last, best hope of earth." In a century and a half, under the guidance and protection of this Constitution, our Nation has become perhaps the greatest upon earth. It is the land of opportunity, the cynosure of all eyes, the promise and the fulfillment.

Compare with this the selfishness and the bitterness of the Constitution of the Russian Soviet Republic adopted July 10, 1918—Article 1, Chapter 2, Paragraph G, which says:

"In order to secure the working class in the possession of complete power, it is decreed that the workers be armed, that a Socialist Red Army be organized and that the propertied class be disarmed."

Our Constitution says, "for common defense"—The Soviet Constitution says only "for the defense of ONE group, the workers."

The American Legion is opposed to the exploitation of our boys and girls by local agents of Moscow. It will defend your children to the last ditch against the infiltration of Russian propaganda. It will strive to do all it can to endear to your children the ideals of our American government and its Constitution, and to make real to them that Justice, Freedom, Democracy, and Love are far more to be desired than hate.

## THE RED SPECTER

(FEBRUARY 22, 1931)

GOOD morning, friends. This is George Washington's birthday. It is not necessary for me to recite to you who are listening in, the place which the "Father of our Country" has in our national life. I merely want to call your attention to the great central motivating power which swept him into the Revolutionary conflict—that impelling desire to set up for his countrymen a land of freedom and opportunity. If George Washington were living today to see the ranking Democracy of the world superimposed upon his early colonial republic, I am sure that he would be inarticulate with joy.

I am certain, also, that if he looked beneath the superstructure at the forces within endeavoring to undermine this Democracy and the Constitution which gave it birth, and the Flag which typifies its idealism, he would be the first to lead a new army against these enemies and these traitors to our hospitality, and he would strive to crush the Red flag with its incipient terrorism. If Communism continues to spread over the next five years in this country as it has during the last five, the loyal, patriotic young men who still revere Washington and respect his high idealism and purpose will have to set up a mighty formidable defense to save our Democracy, our Constitution, and our Flag from being crushed out of civilization by the bloodthirsty, conscienceless Red army under the direction of Moscow which employs every conceivable method of subversive treachery and inhuman brutality known to the human brain.

I am going to talk facts this morning, not sentiment. I am going to tell you on Washington's birthday, today, that we are not heeding his warning to avoid entangling alliances when we compromise with Soviet Russia, and when we remain indifferent to the Communist expansion in our country. I will tell you some of the facts which our own Congressional Committee found during its six months of investigation throughout the United States.

The militant, revolutionary Communism as we find it in power is an outgrowth of the Karl Marx theories as promulgated in the "Communist Manifesto" written in 1848. It is a prostituted form of the original organization and is called the "left wing" of the Socialist party.

When the Czarist regime tottered and fell in March, 1917, Kerensky, a Socialist, weak and vacillating as a national leader, became the head of the provisional government. Several months later the revolutionary communist leaders who had been exiled by the Czar, found their way back to Russia, and Lenin, Trotzky, and Stalin, at the head of no more than 30,000 bloodthirsty Reds drove Kerensky out, "liquidated" the representatives of the people, and set up their own government, the most autocratic and tyrannical the world has ever known. "Liquidating" in the Communist lexicon means just what it says, whether by shooting in the back, by complete social ostracism which means starvation, or by way of Siberia or the dreaded lumber camps.

The present Communist government was set up and dictated by Lenin at the Third International held at Moscow in March, 1919. The main objective of the Third International is to promote world revolution in order to bring about a world-wide union of Soviet republics, which means the dictatorship of the "workers" with the world capital at Moscow.

Today, Soviet Russia, the mainspring of revolutionary Communism and the self-constituted tyranny by a small group of self-perpetuating revolutionists headed by

Joseph Stalin, claims a membership of only 1,500,000 out of 150,000,000, or only one per cent of the total population.

The Communist party in America, with several dozen subsidiaries and camouflages, took birth in Chicago in September, 1919. This branch of the Third International, feeding upon the vitals of our government, has had tremendous growth during the last decade, and it is here in this country that Red Russia looks for the completion of the most important step in revolutionizing the entire world. Stalin, speaking in May, 1929, to the American Commission of the Comintern, the Soviet propaganda division, said:

"I consider that the Communist Party of the United States is one of the few Communist parties to which history has given decisive tasks from the point of view of the world revolutionary movement. The revolutionary crisis has not yet reached the United States, but we already have knowledge of numerous facts which suggest that it is approaching."

Stalin's prediction is true. During the last two years Communist leaders and agitators have freely and openly announced the purpose of Bolshevism in America—to overthrow by force and violence our American industries, American government, American churches, our Constitution and our Flag. The Fish Investigating Committee shows that at the present time the Communist Party of the United States is thoroughly organized, both nationally and locally, and is extremely active.

In 1924, William Z. Foster, the presidential candidate of the Communist Party in this country, appeared on the ballots of fourteen states. In 1928 he was on the ballot in thirty-four states. In 1930 over 100,000 votes were cast for Communist candidates in state elections.

The Fish report estimates that there are over 600,000 Communists and active Communist sympathizers in this country. Some estimate the number at three times this amount. It is known that the Communist press has a paid circulation in the United States of approximately 350,000 exclusive of the hundreds of shop papers and local publications.

Chief among these papers is The Daily Worker, the national official organ of the Communist Party in this country. Its paid circulation is over 35,000, and it goes to 1,118 American cities and towns. According to its own statement it spends \$170,000.00 annually. It receives occasional help from the \$2,000,000.00 Garland Fund set up for the spread of Communist propaganda in America. Its avowed purpose, written in flaring "red" letters across its front page every day, is that it will lead the working class into battle for the final overthrow of our present social order by violence and bloodshed, not by the election of its officials to public office by legitimate ballot. William Z. Foster admits that the participation of the Communist Party in American politics is solely for the purpose of spreading its vicious propaganda. He says:

"When a Communist heads a government in the United States, and that day will come just as surely as the sun rises, that government will not be a capitalist government, but a SOVIET government—and behind this government will stand the Red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Communism, with its sixty-five or more subsidiary organizations, with its subversive influences spreading at an alarming pace through our industries and our schools, through the press and from the platforms, presents a tragic spectacle to those who would safeguard the principles of modern democracy which gave birth and gave meaning to the government of the United States.

Listen to the answers given by William Z. Foster to the chairman of the Fish Committee when questioned at a recent hearing.

CHAIRMAN: "What you advocate is a change of our republican form of government and the substituting of the soviet form of government?"

MR. FOSTER: "The more advanced workers do."

CHAIRMAN: "Look upon the Soviet Union as their country?"

MR. FOSTER: "Yes."

CHAIRMAN: "They look upon the soviet flag as their flag?"

MR. FOSTER: "The workers of this country and the workers of every country have only ONE flag, and that is the RED FLAG. That is the flag of the proletarian revolution."

CHAIRMAN: "I mean if they (Communists) had to choose between the red flag and the American flag, I take it from you that you would choose the red flag; is that correct?"

MR. FOSTER: "I have stated very clearly that the red flag is the flag of the revolutionary class, and we are a part of the revolutionary class. All capitalist (American) flags are flags of the capitalist class, and we owe NO ALLEGIANCE to them."

Never since the inception of this great republic have we had such open and bold treason. These revolutionary leaders are permitted to spread this treason in a hundred different ways among hundreds of thousands of our population. They are gnawing furiously at the foundations of our government. They want to undermine the entire edifice of American life. And look what they want to set up in its place. The awful nightmare of Russia looms before our very eyes. It is terrorizing to those who can see. Let me just read to you what the Fish Committee has to say in this respect.

"The O.G.P.U. (secret police of Bolshevism) is the ever watchful eye and listening ear of the Soviet Government and of the Communist Party. It conducts a constant campaign of terrorism against all individuals and groups who are not in sympathy with the socialization of Russia and the program of the Communist Party. It is a State inquisition which weighs like a nightmare on Russia and is characterized by all that is vile, barbarous, and destructive of freedom of conscience and human liberty. The horrors committed against humanity by this secret, evil, and implacable power will never be half known. It has extended its fangs throughout the world, where its agents spread nets of intrigue and terror and propagate revolution.

"These spies are largely recruited among liberated convicts, thieves, and assassins, from the most disreputable agents of the old Ochrana (Czar's police) and among perverted intellectuals and prostitutes. Yet, this scum of all the races in Russia are armed with absolute power of life and death over a helpless people. Is it any wonder that the people of Russia are in deadly fear of them?

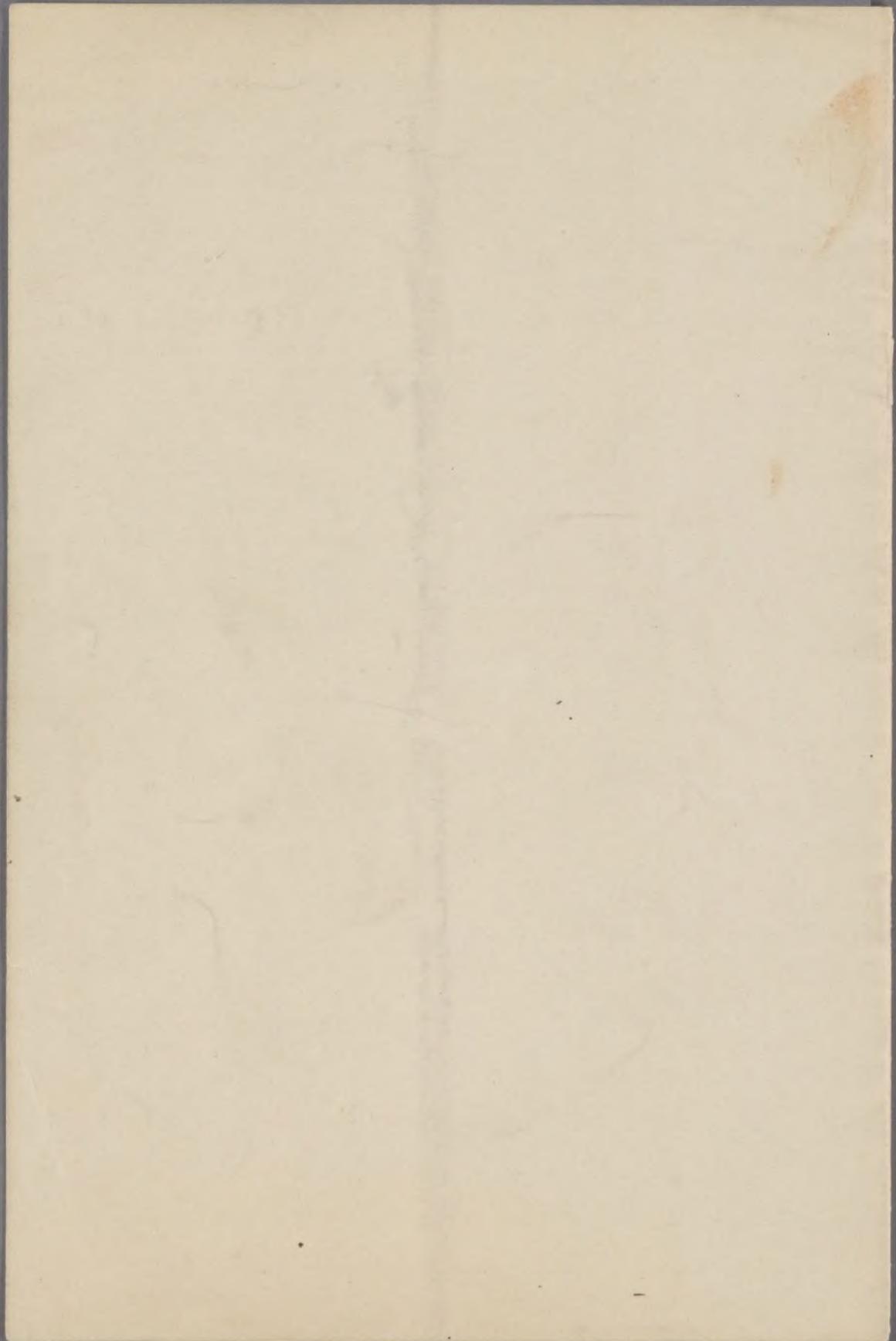
"The number of army officers, professional and business men, small merchants, Kulaks, and counter-revolutionists, such as Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists, who have been shot down in cold blood like mad-dogs, or murdered in the Cheka and O.G.P.U. cellars, will not be definitely known for years to come, if ever. Some estimates place it as high as 2,000,000 unfortunates. Men and women are arrested secretly, tried secretly, and executed secretly. A veritable reign of terror has cowed the Russian people since the Communists overthrew the provisional government under Kerensky.

"The O.G.P.U. has charge of the prisons and the lumber concentration camps in northern Russia. Hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Russians, because they were born of bourgeois parents or held positions in the Czar's government or the army, or were priests who remained faithful to their trusts, were exiled, together with 500,000 or more Kulaks, to the prison camps near Archangel or in Siberia, and disappeared into the Russian forests without a trace.

"The stark horror and pitiful tragedy of the men and women, of all ages and all classes and creeds, who once get into the hands of the O.G.P.U., is not conceivable to Americans."

That's the kind of bloody inquisition Communism would substitute for our Courts of Justice! That's the kind of unspeakable terrorism Soviet leaders, here, living under the protection of our Government, would substitute for respect of law and order. Time forbids that I relate the heartbreaking stories told by several men I know well who have recently returned from Russia where they have seen the indescribable horrors resulting from the damnable, inhuman philosophy of Communism. Friends of decency,

loyal citizens of a Christian Country—Members of the American Legion—stand on guard today. Stand on guard in defense of the government set up by our National Father, George Washington—and heed the warning he gave—to keep away from entangling alliances. We **cannot compromise** with Communism. It **would** completely **annihilate** us. One or the other must soon bid farewell to American shores, either the Red, White, and Blue of American Liberty and Democracy—or the Red of Soviet terrorism and autocracy. **Stand on guard**, today, citizens, for the spokesmen of Moscow tell us that the day is near at hand!



303 South Washington  
Whittier, California  
January 18, 1943

Dear Mr. Tanaki:

The other night I was talking with Dr. David Henley about the study I am making for my Master's degree on the anti-Japanese agitation in California and the people and organizations fostering it. He suggested that you might be willing to tell me the story behind Dr. Lechner's change in view point. I would very much appreciate it if you could take time to send me this information. If you have any other suggestions to make of publications which would be valuable to me, I would be more than glad to have them.

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

*Sophie Sheets*

Death Valley National Monument  
Death Valley, California

Miss Dorothy Sheets  
303 South Washington  
Whittier, California

January 26, 1943

Dear Miss Sheets:

I hope this reply to your letter of Jan. 18 is not too late for your thesis. Unexpected stormy weather here necessitated additional chores, hence the delay in writing you.

Your inquiry regarding Dr. John Lechner in connection with "anti-Japanese agitation" is timely, perhaps, in view of the gentleman's recent radio appearance on the subject of what we should do with the Japanese in this country when the war is won.

In any objective treatment of Dr. Lechner's activities, I cannot help but feel it should be borne in mind that so-called "anti-Japanese" work comprises a relatively minor part of his record. Dr. John R. Lechner, and the Americanism Educational League which is admittedly the product of his fertile imagination and energies, can be classified in the bracket reserved for "professional patriots". By that, I mean to imply that Dr. Lechner has made, and is making, a living from the profession of preaching what he considers to be "Americanism."

I have met the gentleman several times over a period of a year and a half before our evacuation, had lunch with him, once appeared as a speaker on the same platform with him. I have no doubt that he is sincere in his work, intensely so, and that he regards himself as an authority on the subject of what a "100% American" should be.

Before it became fashionable, popular, and possibly lucrative to ring out with public demands to "deport all the Japs, aliens and citizens alike", Dr. Lechner's chief attention was devoted to the promotion of patriotic American observances of Flag Day, Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Constitution Day, Fourth of July celebrations. In those lush days of peace and good will of the mid-thirties, he made several hundred speeches at high school assemblies, he once told a group of us. His "Americanism Educational League" at the time new him was headquartered in a two-room office in the

Hotel Stillwall, downtown Los Angeles. Whether he is still there or not, I do not know. In '39 and '40, it became customary for men in his profession to devote their interests to the exposing of fifth columnists. As I recall reading some of his pamphlets and circulars and copies of talks he made, he did this with considerable fanfare.

As our relations with Japan grew tense in '40, and impossible in '41, Dr. Lechner engaged innumerable talks before women's clubs, service groups and similar organizations on the subject of Japan, her spies and espionage agents and the danger to our west coast.

In any discussion of "anti-Japanese agitation", I have always felt that a clear definition of the term "anti-Japanese" should first be made. Lechner's early public attacks were directed primarily against Japan and her policies, not against the people of the Japanese race resident in the United States.

In at least one public meeting, Lechner commended the "loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry." That was in summer of 1941. The meeting was jointly sponsored by his Americanism Educational League and the Japanese American Citizens League. Lechner secured Hollywood screen actor Reginald Denny as master of ceremonies; the J.A.C.L. brought the Boy Scouts.

Whatever he may have said or done privately, Lechner outwardly, in his relations with representatives of the Japanese American Citizens League and with the newspaper on which I was employed gave no hint of the attitude or position he has lately taken regarding proposed cancellation of U.S. citizenship of all persons of the Japanese race. On the contrary, he went out of his way to assure such persons of his "full confidence" in the loyalty to America of "Americans of Japanese ancestry."

When war came, Lechner seems to have used, in his correspondence, the letterhead of another organization of his, "The United American Defense Committee". Under this letterhead, I have a letter from him in my files, dated as of January 20, 1942. It follows:

"Mr. Togo Tanaka  
Editor, Rafu Shimpo  
104 North Los Angeles Street  
Los Angeles, California

"Dear Togo:

"It was nice to run into you today and have a little chat with you.

.....  
enclosing a copy of one of the cards which has been

-2-

printed and distributed by a particular group represented by the card dealing with the whole matter of home defense. You can see that this card sets forth simple instructions which should be the property of every householder. Perhaps the Rafu Shimpo will see fit to donate 2000 or 3000 cards similarly printed, except that the foreign language at the top would in this case be Japanese, and the cards distributed through the Japanese-American Citizenship League to homes where it will do the most good. Let me know as soon as possible if you can get your paper to make this a project. If you do I should like to have about 300 of the cards to give to Japanese families in defense areas where bombings are most likely to take place if the enemy gets that far.

Very sincerely yours  
(signed)

Dr. John R. Lechner  
Executive Director

"JRL.as"

On the following day, January 21, 1942, an article appeared in the Los Angeles Daily News:

"Practical Solution  
"to Jap problem  
"in Calif. urged

"Practical steps to eliminate potential dangers must replace hysterical emotionalism in solving any Japanese problem in California, Dr. John R. Lechner last night told members of the junior chamber of commerce of San Fernando valley.

"Dr. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational league, declared mass evacuation of all Japanese, both aliens and citizens, to some point in the interior would only cause hardship both to the Japanese and to the other residents of the state.

"Americans, he said, should insist

that delegated authorities take necessary precautions to prevent sabotage. The government can meet the danger without resorting to evacuation, Dr. Lechner stated."

As I am able to recall the meeting on Jan. 20, to which Dr. Lechner refers in his letter, it took place in the entrance way to the Roosevelt building at 7th & Flower in Los Angeles. Dr. Lechner mentioned both the suggested donation of cards by our newspaper and the fact that he was to speak that evening on the subject of evacuation of Japanese.

The letter he sent me, dated Jan. 20, contained, as I recall it, the clipping which is quoted above. At any rate the two, both letter and clipping, are stapled together in my files.

If one were to judge solely from the material in my possession relative to Dr. Lechner's attitude toward the so-called "Japanese problem" up to January 20, 1942, one would not find very much to indicate his present position that we should "take away the citizenship of every Jap and deport 'em all back to Japan."

My file on Dr. Lechner is interesting. It contains another letter, the accuracy and authenticity of which should be evaluated with discretion, but which may help throw light on the turn in Lechner's attitude on the matter. I received this letter while English Editor of the L.A. Japanese Daily News (The Rafu Shimpo), and because it had no return address, I neither acknowledged it nor looked into it further. The letter follows:

"May 11, 1941

"Mr. Togo Tanaka  
English Editor  
Rafu Shimpo  
Los Angeles, California

"Dear Sir:

I attended the meeting of the Citizens League at the American Legion Hall in Hollywood last night. I was shocked beyond comprehension to see among the speakers at that meeting for the Japanese people and their friends, Dr. John Lechner. You know as well as I that this man

-3-

is no friend of the Japanese people, but rather a man who professes to be one thing while he is another.

"I would advise you to investigate this man before presenting him again on a program for your people. If you are interested in having a reference as to my interest in your people, as Miss Lillian, manager of the Nippon Drygoods Co., between eighth and ninth on Los Angeles St.

Sincerely yours  
(signed)  
Nell McCray"

In those busy days we had no time to investigate every suggestion in every letter. I now wish we had; it might have led to interesting discoveries; perhaps not at that.

At any rate, those are the facts with which I am acquainted regarding Dr. John R. Lechner. I do not wish to imply that Dr. Lechner is anything other than what his actions show him to be.

I hope the foregoing satisfactorily answers the question raised in your letter.

You probably have already availed yourself of them, but the Tolman Congressional Committee hearings on the Pacific Coast Japanese Evacuation (Interim House Committee Report on National Defense Migration, I believe) should supply you with a quantity of data on the subject of your thesis.

Also the California Joint Immigration Committee with headquarters in San Francisco may prove a plentiful source of reference material. The Joint Immigration Committee's secretary, Dorothy Kaltenbach, I am inclined to believe, would not be very cooperative toward anyone displaying the least "sympathy" toward "Japanese" of any kind.

If there is any other assistance I may be able to give, please feel free to ask. We--that is my wife, baby, and I--are now awaiting word on our relocation somewhere in the midwest or east; we are expected to leave this place in the next fortnight. We wish you success in your studies.

Very sincerely,

AH-213

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

Death Valley National Monument  
Death Valley, California

Dr. David Henley  
Executive Secretary  
American Friends Service Committee  
544 East Orange Grove Ave.  
Pasadena, California

January 26, 1943

Dear Dr. Henley:

A letter from Miss Dorothy Sheets was received last week asking for "the story behind Dr. Lechner's change in view point."

Miss Sheets inquiry followed a conversation with you, she writes, so I am enclosing my reply with this letter. Would you be kind enough to censor or delete whatever portions you may feel necessary, or add your own comments?

I have written Miss Sheets at length on the strength of her reference to you in her letter.

Members of the camp here are deeply appreciative of the kindness shown by the Friends Service Committee and have asked me to convey their message of thanks to you.

We hope this letter finds you in the best of health and spirits as it leaves us. With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely,

303 S. Washington  
Whittier, Calif.  
Feb. 4, 1943

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

Dear Mr. Tanaka,

Thank you so very much for the information you have forwarded me regarding Dr. John R. Lechner. I appreciate the time it took to make copies of the material in your files and shall, of course, consider it all confidential.

The hearings of the Tolson Committee are already proving to be valuable and

I shall see what the California  
Joint Immigration Committee  
has to offer.

Japanese Relocation Papers  
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I hope you and your  
family will soon be settled  
in more pleasant surround-  
ings. Perhaps when the  
war is over we may  
meet so I can thank you  
in person for your  
assistance. Best wishes  
to you and your wife.

Sincerely yours,  
Dorothy Sheets

A76.213

Tule Lake Project  
Newell, California

PDO

March 22, 1943

Mr. Dillon S. Myer  
Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

There is enclosed for your information a copy of a letter dated March 2, addressed to Mr. Walter M. Fagan, 115 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, California, by Dr. John R. Lechner, Executive Director of Americanism Educational League. It is believed the contents of this letter will be of unusual interest to you.

The addressee is the brother of Mr. Frank Fagan, who is a member of the staff of our employment division.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey M. Coverley  
Project Director

Enclosure #33755

HMC:dm  
cc: Mr. John Cook

Dr. Walter Scott Franklin, Vice Chairman

Edwards H. Metcalf, Sec.

Jack B. Tenney, Chairman

A M E R I C A N I S M   E D U C A T I O N A L

L E A G U E

838 South Grand Avenue  
Los Angeles, California

Japanese Relocation Papers  
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March 2, 1943

Mr. Walter M. Fagan  
115 North McCadden Place  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Fagen:

There is a strong movement on foot to pressure Washington authorities to release the interned Japanese, especially the American born Japs, so that they may filter back into our communities. Such organizations as the Socialist Party, the Pest War Council and leading church groups are giving momentum to this dangerous movement, on the grounds that evacuation is unconstitutional and sets a bad precedent.

We have been called upon by various groups to take up this fight against this pressure because this League has the knowledge and experience on the Japanese question. During the sixteen years of our work, we have served more than 20,000 civic organizations in the most intensive campaign on the coast on Americanism and are naturally considered the logical organization to direct this fight for the security of our citizens on the coast.

We cannot allow stupid sentimentality to jeopardize life and property in the critical months or years ahead in this combat area. Only through a campaign of education can we offset this dangerous move and stop pro-Japanese propaganda. This means more meetings, more radio broadcasts, more literature and more conferences than we can carry on our present budget. It means we will have to depend on our friends like yourself to help carry the extra load, and I do hope we may count on your support for this important public service.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. John R. Lechner  
Executive Director

P.S. Contributions are deductible from income tax.

April 13, 1942

U.S. Army  
G-2 Department and Coordinator of Information  
Washington, D.C.

Japanese Relocation Papers  
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A16.213

Gentlemen:

Japanese Admiral said he would dictate peace terms from Washington. Not just nonsense, as Yamamoto has consistently called bluff of Occidentals in benefiting Japan's national defense.

Kilscoo K. Haan (the writer) feels that Japanese in America dangerous. Japanese elders here have instructions to set fire to forests, then commit suicide, to help Japanese invaders. Haan informed that some bridges already oil-saturated and burned -- points out that other railroad bridges investigated by Japanese could be easily sabotaged.

American aid to Japanese may become great problem. America traditional friend to Japan. Gave her first iron-clad battle-ship, built her naval base, sent her oil and scrap iron. America still aiding the Japanese on the West Coast. Japanese Americans used in national defense, as laborers in strategical spots. The Americans try to use peacetime laws for wartime measures. 1) Unemployment Commission Benefit Commission has still issuing checks to evacuated Japanese. 2) Head of Vehicle and Transport Department in Sacramento made public statement that he could not discharge Japanese in his department because citizens; also they might sue and ruin department financially. 3) Japanese moved by military order from one strategic area to another; also high salary scales to internees bad for soldier morale. 4) While Japanese in camps receiving high wages, Koreans employed by U.S. Justice Department in L.A. not treated as equals by Caucasians for whom they translate.

Information from Mexico and Central America shows that Japanese are interpreting laws technically to escape intention. Brother of Admiral Nomura has been in Mexico "Studying fish". Really head of Japanese Intelligence in Mexico and Central America. Japanese oil interests in Mexico still not under Mexican control. Also German and Japanese submarines in Gulf of Mexico.

Information on German Navy as heard from German and Japanese Conversations -- Widemann and other Germans met Japanese in Gulf, said new German battleships backbone of German Navy, superior to England or America; also two new aircraft carriers.

Believes all Japanese should be in custody, away from Pacific Coast. Rescuing civil rights of Japanese Americans in U.S. and Hawaii for suration. Use Japanese alien Frozen Funds. Draft all Japanese-American and aliens, 20-44, in Agricultural Division.

(Briefed report of manuscript by Kilscoo K. Haan, Washington Representative, Sino-Korean Peoples League, submitted to Justice department as promised last February, 1942.)

No Chinese members at all.  
Only 50 members all local  
here and abroad. Whole thing is hoax!  
All members in U.S. Dr. De Young, secretary  
United Korean Council [most representative of Korean organizations. They helped  
1368 West Jefferson Blvd.] FBI.

Dr. Walter Scott Franklin, Vice Chairman

Jack B. Tenney, Chairman

Edwards H. Metcalf, Secretary

# AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of California)

838 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
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A16.213  
Japanese Relocation Papers  
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Executive Director

June 1, 1943

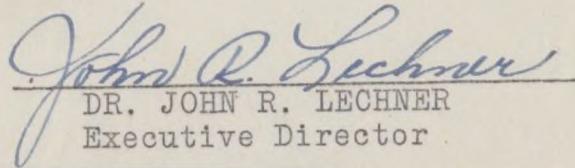
Thought you  
might be interested  
in the letter head  
in the letter head  
for your files

Every community and every major civic organization from San Diego to Seattle is being requested by letter to carry out the suggestions in the enclosed folder so that we may stop the vicious movement to have the Japanese returned to this Coast.

Please read the folder carefully. I am sure that thousands of organizations and hundreds of communities will rally to our leadership in this most vital program.

We need your personal assistance in two ways. One is to sign the enclosed petition, and if you can, get others to join you. The second is to assist us financially to make possible this stupendous task of unifying the entire Pacific Coast. Your favorable response will be most helpful.

Very sincerely yours,

  
DR. JOHN R. LECHNER  
Executive Director

JRL:es

Enclosures

my friend  
a gole full  
of signatures on the petition &  
sent it back with a check!  
The petition listed the same point  
as the petition presented -

8:30 Mon. a.m.  
Mrs Jo Conrad

A16.213

(When petitions are filled please send to Americanism Educational League,  
838 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Dr. John R. Lechner, Director.)

3,000 of these  
circulated

We, the undersigned, believing that the present policy of dealing with the Japanese aliens and Japanese-Americans in the United States, which threatens the return of many Japanese to the coastal areas, is contrary to the best interests of the American people during the war crisis, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the following action:

1. To prevent return of any Japanese to Coastal area for duration.
2. To transfer control of all Japanese in America from civilian authority to United States Army.
3. Abandon idea of creating Japanese Combat Units.
4. Under strict Army control, place every able bodied Japanese male in agriculture, in interior, except known enemy agents. Use produce to help feed our armed forces.
5. Release all Japanese farm implements, cars and tires on Coast for war time use under "eminent domain" law.
6. Release impounded money (nearly \$200,000,000) belonging to government of Japan for use in above projects.
7. Conduct thorough investigation of all Japanese activities in America, before and since Pearl Harbor, and establish Congressional Committee for complete study of postwar disposition of Japanese based on the investigation.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY

CONFIDENTIAL

Boulder, Colorado

May 15, 1943

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

Mr. Mike Masaoka  
J.A.C.L.  
P.O. Box 1721  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mike:

This is in reply to your letter of May 13th.

Dr. Lechner called me over the phone one day in the early part of 1941 and wanted to talk over something about the Nisei problems with Togo Tanaka and me. Togo and I went and had luncheon with him in the dining room of Stillwell Hotel, where he had his office. That is how I got to know Lechner.

At that time, Lechner told us that the Niseis were very much misunderstood by the American people and that the Citizens League was not presenting the problem in the most effective manner. He told us that we should put up a big Americanism Program backed up by some influential Caucasian people. He said in a roundabout way that his organization, the Americanism Committee of the American Legion of which he was the Director could do it for us. At that time Togo and I thought that it was a good thing and when I got back I called up Robert (Bob) Snyder, who was then, L.A. County Commander of the American Legion and asked about Lechner. Mr. Snyder told me that Lechner's organization wasn't a part of the American Legion; that although he was a Legionnaire, he works for a group of independent business people. Mr. Snyder couldn't tell me everything over the phone, so we decided to have a conference in the very near future. He asked me if Lechner asked for money and when I said that he hadn't, he told me not to pay him anything, but to string along with him.

After that, Lechner's secretary called me every day, sometimes twice a day and said that Lechner wanted to see me. I avoided him until I had a chance to talk to Snyder. Shortly afterwards I met Mr. Snyder and Tom Rice, another Legionnaire and a past County Commander, and their advice was to go along with him as long as he didn't charge us money.

Finally under the joint sponsorship of the L.A. Chapter and Lechner's Americanism League we put on an "I Am An American" program at the Hollywood American Legion Hall just one week before the "I Am An American Day" program, which is held annually at the Hollywood Bowl. Lechner got Reginald Denny, a movie actor to act as Master of Ceremonies and it was attended by close to 700 people (Americans & Japanese; mostly Japanese). A printed program of the event was sent to National Headquarters in San Francisco.

I especially remember that Lechner wanted me to put on the program all the influential big Japanese business men of the community. He wanted the thing written up big in all the Japanese papers--and he was going to get big publicity in all the American papers. The Japanese papers, especially the Rafu Shimpo through Togo gave us head line news. But the American papers failed to us much; the part Lechner said he was sure to get.

American  
Educational  
League

9/6.213

-2-

After the program Lechner came out with his real aim. He wanted me to accompany him to all the influential Japanese business men and get contributions toward his organization. I refused and when he asked for the names of the Japanese, I gave him a few. He said that he would personally contact them. Whether he did or not, that I do not know. He was quite angry because he said that he had spent time and money in putting over the program, but I reminded him that our agreement called for no money and that the League never had any money.

Bob Snyder, Tom Rice and others, whom I believe are sincere, told me that Lechner is working for a group of Jewish business men and movie people, doing propaganda work. They also said that he is not thought of highly among the Legionnaires for that reason. Lechner was at one time a missionary, as I was told. He is always boasting, talks big and has a sneaky way. A pretty good public speaker--sounds good and makes an excellent impression when you talk to him for the first time, but you can tell soon that he's cheap--a person not to be trusted.

Hope this information will help you.

Fraternally,

/s/ Fred  
Fred M. Tayama

This Korean, Kilsoo K. Haam has been speaking before large groups, from Claremont down through the San Gabriel Valley. He has succeeded in inflaming the citizens of this district almost to the danger point. Once or twice I have feared some violence against the Japanese.

Barkhoff of San Gabriel is the only editor that has had the nerve to write anything in defense of the Japanese.

J.R.L.

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For

AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

A16,213

Jan. 1 - Dec. 31

Year 1942

Receipts from 381 Contributions----	Total	\$7,960.99
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Disbursements----

Salary acct: Dr. Lechner, Director	\$2,585.06
---------------------------------------	------------

(Board allowed \$500 month if  
income warranted)

Stenographic assistance @ \$18.00	936.00
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Office Supplies	370.29
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Stamps	156.22
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Printing	226.91
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Incidentals	33.00
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Field Work---George Weiner	\$ 1,076.90
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Field Work---Joseph Spencer	1,076.90
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Total	\$ 7,899.18
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		\$	4,669.00

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Total \$ 5,222.50

Total	\$5,222.50
Special Cont.	1,971.50

\$7,194.00

Contributions from Committee  
on Japanese Problems turned  
over to League to direct edu-  
cational work on evacuation. 700.00

Grand Total                          \$ 7,894.00

A16.2B

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES  
OF  
KILSOO K. HAAN

(Mr. Haan, internationally famous head of Korean espionage system, will long be remembered as the man who diligently, but in vain, tried to awaken the American Government to a realization of the Japanese war plans against the United States.)

NOTE: The Americanism Educational League has worked in close collaboration with Mr. Haan since his arrival in the United States three years ago, and was responsible for his remarkable service to the nation during the month of March, 1942, when he exposed the potential and imminent danger of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast. It was his authoritative exposure of Japanese organizations and their sinister purposes which aroused the people on the Pacific Coast to swamp Washington with their insistent demands for an immediate solution of this problem. As a result of the nation-wide publicity given to the meetings listed below, the support of the entire nation has been given our demands for speedy action.

*Estimated  
50,000 telegrams went  
to Washington as result of  
Haan's always*

February 28.

1942

The first conference was held with newspaper officials at Seattle, Washington, when Haan exposed Japan's plans for sabotage in that area. The factual evidence was so startling that the Seattle Post-Intelligencer carried a banner-line front-page story which caused a sensation in the entire Northwest.

February 27.

Similar revelations were made to newspapers at Portland, Oregon, when Haan exposed Japan's war plans in that area. He cited documentary evidence to show that Japan expects to make a major attack upon the Pacific Northwest during the second phase of the Japanese-American war, action to take place early in the summer of 1942 according to the Japanese time-table.

March 3.

Los Angeles Advertising Club, Biltmore Hotel. Nearly 800 members of the Los Angeles Advertising Club and prominent civic leaders were present to hear Haan's amazing disclosure of Japan's war plans. The entire group gave Haan an unparalleled ovation at the conclusion of his one-hour address. During the course of his address Haan fearlessly exposed the bungling methods of the United States in handling this grave problem, and urged immediate clarification of the issues as an important phase of national defense. He stressed the danger of applying peace-time restrictions and legal technicalities in a war-time effort. Reports of his address were sent from one end of the country to the other and started a flood of protests to Washington at the delay in solving the Japanese problem.

March 4. Haan addressed the Rotary Club at Palm Springs in the most important meeting of that organization since its inception. Haan spoke for two hours before many of America's outstanding industrial leaders. Many of these men immediately wired their organizations throughout the East to appeal to Washington for action.

March 5.

Lions Club, Palm Springs, Addressed the Lions Club in similar fashion, reaching many national figures such as Mr. Flint of Detroit, and others.

The result of these two meetings in Palm Springs was so great that through public demand Haan agreed to again address the townspeople at the Plaza Theatre. More than one thousand citizens representing every part of the United States packed the theatre, and approximately two thousand were turned away at the door due to lack of room. The result of these meetings was the formation of a people's committee which within ten days obtained more than 1000 signatures to a telegram directed to the President of the United States requesting immediate action on the Japanese situation.

March 6.

Haan addressed the air raid wardens and other defense workers in the city council chambers, under direction of the Los Angeles Defense Council. This group primarily represented active leaders in civilian defense, who in turn appealed to their friends and organizations to write to Washington for action.

March 6.

Haan addressed the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion at Patriotic Hall. This organization represents 192 American Legion Posts in Los Angeles County. His talk resulted in the passing of a resolution demanding immediate action by the Federal government.

March 7. Meeting with Korean leaders. Outlined methods by which Koreans who can understand the Japanese language can assist the Federal Government in giving information on Japanese activities.

March 8. Meeting in Pasadena of civic leaders there. Outlined methods by which citizens can aid in exposing the Japanese menace on the Coast. Attended the Pasadena Cosmetologists Congress, Pasadena pledged complete support in communication to Washington.

March 11. Meeting of all civic organizations under sponsorship of the Kiwanis Club at Pomona, California. Nearly 500 people turned away for lack of room. Pomona organizations pledged their support, and started a flood of wires and letters.

March 12.

11 Civic organizations, service clubs, etc., in Glendale, California, in the largest meeting held in the history of the Tuesday Afternoon Club. Haan exposed our weaknesses in meeting the Japanese problems. Glendale also pledged its support, and more than a score of organizations were directed to communicate with Washington.

12 March 13. Twenty-one Lions Clubs in Los Angeles city invited to participate with the Los Angeles Lions Club at the Biltmore Hotel. These organizations likewise pledged their immediate support in carrying out his program.

March 16.

13 Service clubs and other civic organizations of Oakland, California, under auspices of the Oakland Rotary Club. Many civic organizations in the bay district were represented. Haan spoke for one hour and twenty minutes on the Japanese problem as related to the coast and to the bay area specifically. As a result of this talk, and five press conferences in Oakland and San Francisco, every metropolitan paper in that area carried a full column or a 2-column story. Telegrams and letters in that section were also sent to Washington.

14 March 18. Los Angeles Breakfast Club. Haan spoke before a large audience at the Breakfast Club and the address was carried over a statewide hookup.

15 March 18. Authors Club, Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel. Meeting presided over by Irvin S. Cobb. Many outstanding writers and national figures present at this meeting. Result was the support of Haan's proposals for action, extended by such men as John B. Hughes, etc.

16 March 19. Meeting of leaders from 115 organizations to discuss methods of cooperating with Americanism Educational League in a campaign to speed up war action by civilian organizations and civilian population. Haan proposed the backing of all organized groups in order to get centralized direction in matters important to defense.

17 March 19. Large public meeting for San Dimas section. Capacity house at San Dimas school auditorium. Haan spoke one hour and twenty minutes and civic leaders in that territory agreed to petition Congress for speedy action.

18 March 20. Overflow meeting at San Diego Club. Sponsored jointly by San Diego Club, Hi-Hatters, Chamber of Commerce, and other civic organizations. Many high ranking Army and Navy officials present. Civic leaders of San Diego pledged united support in bringing the Japanese problem to the attention of Washington. Enthusiastic ovation at the conclusion of talk.

March 23. Civic organizations in Rosemont area and North Glendale had special meeting called by La Canada American Legion Post at Oakmont Country Club. All organizations in that section pledged to carry out program attached hereto.

March 23. Civic organizations in Rosemont area and North Glendale had special meeting called by La Canada American Legion Post at Oakmont Country Club. All organizations in that section pledged to carry out program attached.

March 23. Meeting before Beverly Hills Lodge, N'nai B'rith. Haan outlined Japan's war plans, and related what American has at stake in this war.

March 24. Los Angeles Cooperative Club, Bitlmore Hotel. This was the largest meeting in the history of the Club, and the civic leaders present pledged immediate support of Haan's proposals.

March 24. Special meeting of the League for Crippled Children, Ambassador Hotel, Fiesta Room. The purpose of this meeting was to assist the charity endeavor of this League, raising money for cots and clothing for crippled children. Haan spoke one hour and thirty minutes on the Japanese problem.

March 25. Vernon Rotary Club. Haan spoke before many of the largest industrial leaders in the central manufacturing district. These men pledged complete support in communicating with Washington in their request for immediate action.

NOTE: These meetings brought a definite awakening of the American public to the menace which has been confronting America due to our dilatory attitude toward the Japanese problem. The resultant wave of protest was responsible in large part for the decisive moves made within the last several days by the United States Army officials.

March 15, 1942  
from the Japanese  
Relocation papers  
Bancroft Library  
Released  
Matsuo's book  
re: Wise hands  
help.

Dr. LECTNER

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

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The following report covering the first quarter of the year 1942 sets forth only the public expressions of the League, and does not in any way reflect the extensive work of a specific nature conducted by this League, such as interviews with leaders, preparation of program material, direction of activities of groups, assistance in investigations, etc.

1942

Talked in Japanese

Jan. 2. KOREAN VOLUNTEER LEAGUE. Talked on what we can do to help America. Outlined general program for cooperation by Korean groups.

Jan. 5. SAN DIEGO EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION. Spoke on "Democracy at Stake in the Present War." Meeting attended by leading business executives in San Diego area.

Jan. 6. WILSHIRE WOMAN'S CLUB. Talked on the Bill of Rights and its relationship to our responsibility as American citizens.

Jan. 9. LOS ANGELES WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN STUDY CLUB. Kipling Hotel.Appealed to Republicans to relinquish partisan politics which interfere with complete cooperation in our war effort. Spoke one hour on the importance of unity in American life in a program to win the war.

Jan. 11 BUSINESS WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Melody Lane banquet hall. Meeting attended by 150 women leaders in Los Angeles County, including presidents of District Federation, Women's Clubs; district P.T.A., etc. Spoke one hour on the place of women's organizations in national defense. Outlined specific projects which can be adopted by women's organizations in building morale, etc.

Jan. 11. SUNDAY NIGHT OPEN FORUM - RADIO STATION KFAC. Discussed the state guard issue, advocating full support of an adequate state guard to prevent sabotage in California.

H 13. Americanism meeting, American Legion leaders. Outlined specific objectives for the Legion during the war period.

Jan. 14. Addressed Pico Store employees, Sears Roebuck & Company; 250 present. Outlined the place of the individual in the American war effort. Made an appeal for cooperation in civilian defense activities.

Jan. 15 GLENDALE ROTARY CLUB. Capacity audience. Spoke on "What America Faces This Year." Outlined the serious implications of war, and the necessity for complete cooperation by American citizens.

Jan. 18. Delivered sermon at KOREAN METHODIST CHURCH, speaking on the relationship between Christianity and democracy.

Jan. 19. CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, American Citizenship section. Outlined for club leaders, representing 127 women's clubs, tangible program for development of American citizenship and Americanism in the various communities, relating specific objectives in the war effort and national defense.

Jan. 20. NORTH HOLLYWOOD JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Discussed the place of youth in the present crisis faced by America. Urged

1942

Jan. 20 (Cont'd.)

Junior Chamber of Commerce to take the leadership in volunteer work enlistments and building the blood bank.

Jan. 21 40TH DIVISION, WOMAN'S AUXILIARY - composed of wives and mothers of men in active service. Spoke one hour on tangible projects which may be conducted by these women to assist their boys in winning the war.

Jan. 27. PALM SPRINGS MASONIC CLUB. Spoke on general phases of the war and its relationship to the security of fraternal organizations.

Jan. 29. CONFERENCE of civic leaders in the Glendale area to outline some specific plans for defense activities in Glendale area.

Jan. 30. HAWTHORNE KIWANIS CLUB. Spoke on the crisis America faces in 1942 and the responsibility of organized civic and service clubs in supporting the war effort.

Jan. 30. INGLEWOOD AMERICAN LEGION POST. Talked on the challenge to the American Legion in carrying on civil defense work. General report on the conditions of the day, and analysing the crisis which confronts America.

Feb. 3 POST 8, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY. Patriotic Hall. Spoke on the outlook for 1942, evaluating frankly the seriousness of the Japanese problem and other matters pertaining to defense.

Feb. 5. WEST ADAMS WOMAN'S CLUB. Capacity audience. Spoke about a practical program to build community morale by reaching all neighborhood homes having sons in the army or navy. Outlined program for the year in cooperation with war effort.

Feb. 5. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Business and Professional Women's Division. Spoke on the relation between Christianity and democracy and the responsibility of Christian leaders in assisting the war effort.

Feb. 6. SOUTH EBELL CLUB. Spoke on the contribution of Abraham Lincoln to American solidarity, stressing the need for complete unity today in preserving the nation against the combined external enemies.

Feb. 6. CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA. Addressed huge civic rally sponsored by the North San Diego County Defense Council. Outlined principal steps which can be taken by small communities and individuals in supporting civilian defense activities.

Feb. 7. CARLSBAD. Four-hour conference of civic defense leaders in Carlsbad-Oceanside area. The purpose of the conference was to outline a tangible program for civilian defense activities for the duration of

1942

Feb. 7 (Cont'd.)

the war. Result of conference was monthly meeting of civic leaders in North San Diego County.

10. 9:45 A.M. PLEIADES CLUB. Addressed the influential organization on practical steps which might be taken by women's organizations to assist in the war effort. Analyzed nature of the war and outlined tremendous stake America has in victory.

Feb. 10 2:30 p.m. P-T. A., Bell High School. Analyzed the Japanese problem in the Pacific area, with special reference to Japanese-American citizens, advocating immediate action by the Federal Government in controlling all Japanese on the Coast. [initials]

Feb. 10 9:30 p.m. INGLEWOOD CITY COUNCIL. Addressed city council on the Japanese problem and the necessity for removing all Japanese aliens and citizens from Inglewood defense areas immediately.

Feb. 11 PALM SPRINGS ROTARY CLUB - Talked on Japanese problem in California, urging cooperation of well known citizens in Palm Springs to contact friends in the East and particularly in Washington for immediate disposition of Japanese problem. [initials] ✓

Feb. 12. BEVERLY HILLS LODGE, B'nai B'rith. Spoke one hour on Japanese situation and its relationship to our security. Pointed out fallacy of argument that if restrictions are placed upon Japanese minority, and civil liberties curtailed, other minorities would face difficulties in the future. Spoke of need for application of war-time measures and policies during this crisis. [initials] ✓

Feb. 13. Meeting of DOWNTOWNERS - Outlined need for offering proper recreation for midnight shifts in defense areas.

Feb. 13. Three-hour conference with representatives of service clubs and other civic groups in Glendale, analyzing specific projects in defense which could be carried out by the community of Glendale and its environs.

Feb. 16. 23RD DISTRICT, AMERICAN LEGION. Analyzed Japanese situation and urged immediate cooperation of American Legion in petitioning government for immediate action. [initials]

Feb. 18. HIGHLAND PARK B'nai B'rith. Spoke on what we must do to win the war. Urged cooperation of B'nai B'rith in exerting its influence for quick disposition of the Japanese problem.

Feb. 19. ALHAMBRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

7:30 breakfast. San Gabriel Country Club. Analyzed basic issues involved in the war; urged full cooperation in civilian defense projects, purchase of defense stamps, bonds, etc. Pointed out that every business and industry is at stake in the war.

1942

Feb. 19.

(Cont'd.) SANTA MONICA LIONS CLUB. Analyzed the Japanese war plans and the danger confronting the people on the Pacific Coast because of the lack of restraint on Japanese. Urged wires to go to Washington calling for evacuation of Japanese aliens in defense areas.

Feb. 20

LOS ANGELES WOMAN'S CLUB. Spoke of the responsibility of women's organizations in defense activities in the building of morale.

Feb. 21

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUSINESSMEN'S CONFERENCE. Mayfair Hotel. Representatives from major cities in California. Analyzed Japanese problem and the responsibility of the businessman in creating public understanding of dangers involved from this source unless controlled by the government immediately. Urged activity in various defense committees and drives for sale of bonds, etc.

Feb. 22.

Dedication of new flag and flag pole, Palm Springs Community Church. Preached sermon on relation between Christianity and Americanism, pointing out the responsibility of the Christian Church in preserving Americanism.

Feb. 23.

WOMAN'S CITY CLUB \* Elks Temple. Spoke on the place of organized women's groups in the national defense program during this period.

Feb. 24.

Annual patriotic meeting of AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS. Spoke on the steps necessary in building an adequate morale to meet the impending crisis. Present were mothers of men in active service, and one mother who lost two sons at Pearl Harbor.

Feb. 27.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Banquet at Mona Lisa Cafe. Spoke one hour on the impact of alien ideologies on democracy and causes leading to the present war. Outlined methods for erecting barriers against unAmerican activities during the post-war period. Two-hour discussion followed talk.

March 1.

ANNUAL INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION. Korean community, Los Angeles. Spoke before capacity audience on the responsibility of racial minorities in assisting the American war effort.

March 3.

2:30 p.m. LINCOLN STUDY CLUB, branch of Federation. Analyzed the Japanese problem and urged cooperation of women's clubs in combatting pro-Japanese elements on the Coast.

1942

March 9. LONG BEACH BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS. Meeting attended by 25 presidents of organizations as well as club members. Outlined methods for cooperation in civilian defense projects.

March 12. SOUTHSIDE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Meeting at Mayfair Hotel. Talked before business executives division on the many problems incidental to a solution of the Japanese question. Presented tangible plans for their cooperation.

March 13. PASADENA LIONS CLUB. Spoke on the subject "Democracy is at Stake" - outlining the various forces at work in the present war to destroy democratic institutions, stressing need for winning the war as a safeguard.

March 18 2:30 p.m. PALMS WOMAN'S CLUB. Analyzed the place of women's organizations in defense projects.

March 19. TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB, EAGLE ROCK. Spoke on crisis faced by democracy in the present war. Urged all-out effort of women's organizations in program to win the war.

March 26. AVIATORS' POST, AMERICAN LEGION. Attended by many air corps officers. Analyzed Japanese problem and urged adoption of tangible program presented to eliminate danger from Japanese.

March 29. KFAC Radio debate. Argued in favor of continuing the Dies Committee in Washington as a safeguard against subversive activities during the war period.

March 30. EAGLES LODGE, Hollywood Aerie. Outlined the place of fraternal organizations in the defense structure and stressed need for complete cooperation by every organization.

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8,000 TOTAL BUDGET - Calendar yr. 1942

15  
6/1942

A/6.21P

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

REPORT OF AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

OCTOBER 1, 1942 to APRIL 1, 1943

(NOTE: This report covers primarily civic meetings at which the Director of the League delivered the principal address. In many instances the meetings listed here were important ones and outstanding civic leaders in the various communities in which the meetings took place were invited by these organizations to attend. This makes this type of educational approach more dynamic and far reaching in influence.

Among major activities requiring an immense amount of work, expenses and experience are the following:

1. Leading the fight on the Coast against several powerful national organizations attempting to nullify the Japanese evacuation orders and to apply a policy of unreasoned sentimental appeasement of all American born Japanese, contrary to the entire policy of war with Japan. Not only is this a dangerous movement but it is the first step in a campaign to urge a negotiated peace with Japan.

2. Comparing information and writing a booklet called, "Playing With Dynamite", exposing subversive activities among Japanese-Americans before Pearl Harbor and analyzing Japanese psychology and Japanese war plans.

2,500 of these booklets were printed and mailed to members of Congress from the Pacific Coast and all Senators in the Senate, civic leaders, church and educational leaders, columnists, Army, Navy and F.B.I. authorities in Washington, etc.

3. Circulation of more than 3,000 petitions urging the adoption of several specific points in a more realistic approach to the Japanese problem.

4. Writing of special articles including nationwide A.P. releases, editorials appearing in all Hearst papers, radio discussions over Columbia network and other radio stations, etc.

5. Correspondence with leaders in this field who are assisting in the gathering of information preparatory to a complete expose' of our weaknesses in dealing with the entire Japanese situation.

6. Conducting an intensive campaign among leading civic groups to urge greater attention in Washington on need for more striking power against the Japanese in Pacific war.

7. Active campaign among civilian defense groups, industrial organizations, etc. to clarify the issues at stake in this war and urging all-out cooperation on the part of all Americans to speed ultimate victory.

1942

Oct. 2. GLENDALE HIGH SCHOOL. Addressed 3,000 students on the meaning of the war to them, urging the enlistment of every student in the 9 point program of activities adopted by a "Student Help the War Committee". Tremendous enthusiasm resulted with the enlistments by the hundreds.

Oct. 5. DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Sierra Madre. This meeting attended by D.A.R. leaders from Pasadena and San Gabriel area. Stressed importance of every woman, adopting specific war project.

Oct. 6. DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, University Club. Spoke on national defense and the important role which women must play at home with support of Red Cross and other agencies.

Oct. 6. SHRINE CLUB, Long Beach. Represented Regional ~~officer~~ civilian defense. 1 hour talk and 1 hour forum on the real meaning of the war and need for universal cooperation of Americans at home.

Oct. 7. COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. 500 leading Jewish women from Los Angeles area. Spoke on 2 essential fronts in the war, battle front and home front. Urging the increase in support of all local social agencies, hospitals, Red Cross, etc.

Oct. 8. NORTH HOLLYWOOD KIWANIS CLUB. Open meeting of civic leaders from San Fernando valley. Discussed Japanese war plans and need for full cooperation in civilian defense. Reports of this meeting given to civilian defense groups throughout the valley.

Oct. 11. GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH. Annual memorial service to remember Greeks slaughtered by Hitler. Overflow meeting of 800. Spoke on the part American citizens of fallen nations have to play in purchase of bonds to limit of ability and utilizing every spare minute in war and defense projects.

Oct. 11. POLISH CELEBRATION to recognize cause of Poland. Challenge presented similar to that presented to Greeks.

Oct. 13. PACIFIC PALISADES WOMAN'S CLUB. Attended by 300 influential women from beach area. "Why We Must Win This War",

Oct. 15. LOS ANGELES COUNTY FEDERATION WOMAN'S CLUB. International relations conference. Full discussion of our aims and the institutions at stake in the present all-out crisis. Urging an educational campaign among all the member clubs of the Federation to apprise the organized women's groups in this area of the difficult task ahead so that more wholehearted support can be given to projects aiding the war effort.

Oct. 15. HOTEL GREETERS, Biltmore Hotel. Analyzed fully the implications of the present war showing how important it will be at home to have full cooperation of public groups, and specifically hotels in the Metropolitan area in providing proper housing and environment for boys in uniform. Enthusiastic response and wholehearted pledge of cooperation in form of resolution.

Oct. 16. LOS ANGELES LIONS CLUB, Biltmore Hotel. Discussed fully the issues involved in war with Japan and Germany. Urging more active cooperation of all service clubs in this area.

Oct. 16. AMERICAN INSTITUTE MINING ENGINEERS, Ambassador Hotel. Conference with many leaders of this organization on Japanese war plans and the danger of Japan's consolidation of conquered territories and development of raw materials.

Oct. 17. Conference with high Army officials from Washington analyzing Washington plans for meeting demands for all-out war.

Oct. 19. OPTIMIST CLUB, Inglewood, California. Discussed similar talk to that before Lions Club of Los Angeles.

Oct. 20. STATE CONVENTION, D.A.R. Alexandria Hotel. Meeting of 500 civic leaders from this group from points throughout California. Talked one hour and one quarter on "Why We Must Win the War", and as quickly as possible. Reports of this talk and material presented sent to D.A.R. Chapters throughout the State.

Oct. 21. District meeting of 14 LIONS CLUBS, Maywood City Hall. Analyzed basic war issues and methods for cooperation of war effort by civic groups throughout the area. Pledged by all groups present for more intense cooperation.

Oct. 22. District meeting, 20-30 CLUB, Inglewood, California. 200 young men present. Stressed the importance of winning the war as soon as possible and analyzed America's stake in the war. Result of meeting demonstrated by remark of Naval Commander present, "If I had my recruiting officer here tonight everyone present would sign up. Meeting at 6:30 P. M.

Oct. 22. 9:30 P. M. MASONIC LODGE, open meeting, New Hampshire and Pico. Discussed the important function of fraternal groups and organized support of war effort at home.

Oct. 23. RADIO BROADCAST, K.F.A.S. 7:15 - 7:30. Discussion of war effort urging public understanding of serious crisis confronting the nation.

Oct. 24. VICTORY HOUSE, PERSHING SQUARE. 2,000 present. Principal speaker for Federation of Women's Club in bond and stamp drive.

Oct. 26. 5:45 P. M. LIONS CLUB, Vernon, California. Group of industrial leaders. Spoke on need for complete cooperation of all industry in important methods to speed up production. Analyzed the seriousness of Japanese war for this area.

Oct. 26. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, open meeting of more than 30 organizations, Huntington Park, California. Conducted by State Organization, K. of C. Spoke 1 hour and 15 minutes on "Why We Must Win the War", analyzing Japan's war plans and urging immediate cooperation of all fraternal and civic groups in specific projects to aid the war effort.

Oct. 27. ANNUAL NAVY DAY program, Inglewood, California. 26 organizations represented at USO building. Spoke on issues involved in the present war and need for all organized groups to support at home the fighting men on the battle front. Urged machinery to be set up to assist in morale of Army and Navy mothers whose sons are wounded or lost.

Nov. 5. GILFILLAN COMPANY, EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION. Talk on Community Chest.

Nov. 9. AMERICAN LEGION WAR COUNCIL. Comprised of American Legion leaders throughout Los Angeles County, analyzing and determining policies to assist in the war effort and prepare for post-war period. Discussion of Japanese problem.

Nov. 10. SAN BERNARDINO ROTARY CLUB. This meeting attended by important civic leaders and civilian defense heads in San Bernardino county including Mayor, etc. Discussion of Japanese menace and implications of the Pacific war, urging complete all-out effort.

Nov. 11. ANNUAL ARMISTICE DAY PROGRAM, Veterans Facilities, Sawtelle, California. Delivered the annual address on meaning of the present war analyzing the Japanese plans for Pacific supremacy. Address relayed by radio to all patients at Sawtelle.

Nov. 13. CIVILIAN DEFENSE RALLY, Southgate High School Auditorium. 1,000 present. All civilian defense workers called together

for purpose of hearing talk on "Why We Must Win the War" as quickly as possible. Gave reasons for full support of all civilian defense activities.

Nov. 15. SUNDAY NIGHT FORUM, K.F.A.C. Radio broadcast, one hour debate on entire Japanese problem in America. Debated two prominent leaders engaged in pro-Japanese activities.

Nov. 17. ARCADIA P.T.A. 200 present. Heads of civilian defense attended meeting including Chief of Police, Mayor, Fire Chief and etc. Spoke 1 hour and 30 minutes on basic issues involved in present war and the need for complete cooperation of all civilian defense structures.

Nov. 18. UNITED STATES NAVY GRADUATION, Homphill Institute. 300 petty officers, technicians graduated. Spoke on their responsibility in helping to save American freedom and pointed out terrific task ahead, especially in the Pacific area.

Nov. 18. BANK OF AMERICA, addressed 200 employees on Community Chest and the need for civilian backing of all home front efforts in promotion of final victory.

Nov. 19. 20TH CENTURY CLUB, Englewood. Women leaders from that area present to hear 1 hour and one-quarter talk on full implications of the present war and the need for women volunteers in specific branches of civilian endeavor.

Nov. 20. AMERICAN LEGION, District meeting. Report on Japanese problem within America. American Legion passed resolution requesting the compilation of information in our files to be printed in booklet form for distribution.

Nov. 25. PENN, SOCIETY and CORNELL CLUB of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Address on Japanese war plans.

Dec. 1. MANHATTAN BEACH MEN'S CLUB. Analyzed basic issues in Pacific war pointing out important aspects of local Japanese problem. Requested support of church groups in more realistic attitude toward disposition of local Japanese.

Dec. 1. CULVER CITY, B'NAI B'RITH. Discussed various phases of local Japanese problem from point of view of minority group in America. Stressed necessity of firm dealing to protect American interests.

Dec. 6. ADDRESS CALIFORNIA STATE MILITIA at review, Gilmore Stadium. Nearly 1,000 participated and many leading Army and Navy officers guests. Address on the Japanese war plans and need for complete cooperation for emergency.

Dec. 7. Special program for bond sale, Victory House. 2,000 present, in memory of Pearl Harbor.

Dec. 7. PEARL HARBOR CELEBRATION. Sponsored by Florence Post, American Legion. 300 civic organizations and defense leaders present. Spoke at length on situation in South Pacific and terrific task ahead to avenge Pearl Harbor, required full cooperation of all citizens.

Dec. 9. LOS ANGELES BREAKFAST CLUB. Principal address on Bill of Rights. This program was broadcast over California radio system.

Dec. 9. ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT HOUSE CASHIERS, L.A. Stock Exchange. Address on Japanese war plans and issues involved in present war.

Dec. 10. LIONS CLUB, SAN BERNARDINO. Large meeting of civic leaders and Army officers from that area to hear talk on Japanese

Jan. 20. BEL AIR DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Attended by many prominent club women of Southern California. Analyzed frankly the difficult struggle ahead for final victory urging a sense of realism which will result in more intense cooperation to the war effort.

Jan. 22. AMERICAN LEGION DISTRICT MEETING. Presented printed report on inside story of Japanese situation in America. Resolution unanimously passed urging United States Army to take over responsibility of all Japanese in America.

Jan. 24. Addressed 1400 members and friends of SUNDAY NIGHT CLUB, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Los Angeles. Program broadcast over KFAC. Spoke one hour on the responsibility of the organized Church in assisting in an early victory, analyzed Christian institutions at stake in the world crisis. Introduced Kilsoo K. Hean noted Korean who analyzed Pacific war situation.

Jan. 26. Addressed MINING ENGINEERS, Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Introduced Kilsoo Hean.

Jan. 28. BEVERLY HILLS MEN'S CLUB. Record turnout of Club to hear talk on "Why We Must Win the War", and the issues at stake.

Feb. 3. Special meeting of more than 100 executives SEARS ROEBUCK & CO. main plant. Analyzed seriousness of crisis confronting the nation and urging complete cooperation in all organizations to aid war effort.

Feb. 11. EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION, LOS ANGELES. Talk on the sacrifices necessary on the part of all large and small businessmen and citizens and the need for that sacrifice to win the war.

Feb. 11. Community mass meeting, Inglewood, California, Elks Temple. Under auspices of Elks and American Legion to hear address by Mr. Hean on the Pacific war situation in which he warned Americans on the Coast against complacency and wishful thinking. Received pledge of some 20 organizations present for cooperation in speeding the war effort.

Feb. 16. JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BREAKFAST. Discussed the war crisis and the important part to be played by younger men in preserving American democracy.

Feb. 16. 6:30 P.M. ALLIED POST, AMERICAN LEGION. Annual Americanism meeting, Cabrillo Club. Preliminary remarks on the war followed by address by Hean on the present status of the war in the Pacific and what we have at stake.

Feb. 16. 9:30 P.M. Open meeting of B'NAI B'RITH, CITY TERRACE. 500 in attendance. Talk on why we must win the war as quickly as possible and the necessity for all fraternal groups and other civic groups to make war effort primary objective.

Feb. 17. Open meeting HIGHLAND PARK B'NAI B'RITH. More than 20 organizations represented. Spoke one hour on the crisis confronting America and need for reassuring our lives for speedy and complete victory.

Feb. 18. Breakfast meeting OPTIMIST CLUB of Glendale and Pasadena. Discussed the entire Pacific situation warning against inconsistency with relation to disposition of Japanese problem within America. These Clubs pledged full support in backing war effort.

Feb. 18. RETAIL CREDIT MEN'S ASSO. Biltmore Hotel. Overflow turnout in Biltmore ballroom to hear an address by Kilsoo Hean on Japan's war aims and Japan's potential strength.

Feb. 22. SIERRA VISTA KIWANIS CLUB. Spoke on Pacific war situation.

Dec. 12. DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS, annual State Convention. Principal address on subject "Why We Must Win This War", urging all patriotic and civic women's groups to adopt practical programs to assist in war effort.

Dec. 14. 200 Employees, NEHI BOTTLING WORKS. Discussion of war issues and need for cooperation of every individual civilian in bond drive etc. This meeting resulted in 100% sign-up of all employees going over the top 12½% of salaries allocated to purchase of war bonds.

Dec. 15. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MINING ENGINEERS, University Club. Discussed Japanese program in consolidation of areas in South Pacific and development of raw materials. Urged the Association to assist in public information to let people realize the seriousness of the Pacific crisis.

Dec. 17. ALHAMBRA EXCHANGE CLUB. Discussion of Japanese war plans and the terrific task before every American if we are to win the war.

Dec. 17. ANNUAL INSTALLATION MASONIC CLUB, 5904 South Broadway. Open meeting with 500 present. Analyzed the part all fraternal groups can play in assisting the war effort at home.

Dec. 30. Conducted funeral for Captain Raymond Boyd.

Dec. 31. ALHAMBRA LIONS CLUB. Discussion of Japanese war plans and need for cooperation of all service clubs in defense and war effort projects.

REPORT FOR 1943

Jan. 6. ANNUAL INSTALLATION AMERICAN GOLD STAR MOTHERS, Patriotic Hall. Discussion of post-war rehabilitation problems. Enthusiastic response to suggest that Gold Star Mothers conduct visitation program to give cheer and hope to Mothers whose sons are lost in present war.

Jan. 9. Conducted funeral services for Elizabeth Harrison, national secretary, American Gold Star Mothers.

Jan. 11. Addressed entire CALIFORNIA STATE GUARD assembled at Armory, Exposition Park. Spoke on Japanese plans of aggression, Japanese strength and need for complete protection at home.

Jan. 13. ALHAMBRA LIONS CLUB. Special meeting to discuss methods of cooperating in the war effort.

Jan. 15. Civilian defense rally for southwest section of Los Angeles. Spoke one hour and fifteen minutes on seriousness of war crisis in the Pacific urging full attention to civilian defense organizations.

Jan. 17. Mass meeting of civic leaders, Santa Barbara. Meeting held under auspices of 3 local Chapters of D.A.R. Spoke 1 hour and 15 minutes on Pacific war crisis and why we must win the war. Urged full cooperation of all Santa Barbara agencies in specific war projects.

Jan. 19. LOS ANGELES COOPERATIVE CLUB. Important meeting attended by international president and international secretary of Cooperative Club. Spoke on implications of the present war

Feb. 23. HUNTINGTON PARK HIGH SCHOOL addressed by Kilssoo Haan. Analyzed Japanese psychology and Japanese war aims.

Feb. 24. WHOLESALE PRODUCE DEALERS ASSOCIATION. Special luncheon of Produce leaders called to hear discussion of local Japanese problem and implications in Pacific war.

Feb. 25. STATE CONVENTION HARDWARE DEALERS ASSOCIATION, Elks Temple. Addressed closing banquet of the Association on Pacific war crisis and need for all-out effort to beat both the Nazis and the Japs. Meeting attended by national president of the association. Material given to him to be used in similar state conventions throughout the nation.

Mar. 1. Testified 3 hours on Japanese problems in America before the JOINT SENATE and ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE investigating un-American activities, State Building, Los Angeles. Testimony released over Associated Press in most major papers throughout the nation.

Mar. 1. COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION, Cabrillo Hotel. Spoke on Japanese war plans and the seriousness of Pacific war situation urging members of the Social Service Agencies to enlist every available hour in Red Cross and rehabilitation work. Association pledged complete support of program suggested.

Mar. 3. Meeting of SPECIAL AGENTS at Roslyn Hotel including leading special agents from F.B.I., Police Dept., Naval Intelligence, Army Intelligence, Air Craft plants and defense industries. Spoke 1 hour giving inside information on Japanese war plans, Japanese striking power and Japanese invasion plans. Meeting resulted in many requests for reports from this office containing pertinent information.

Mar. 3. Special meeting of AUXILIARY POLICE in Arcadia territory. Analyzed in detail local Japanese problem in America and received pledge of complete cooperation in program to clarify this problem. The organization requested privilege of circulating petitions asking Congress to transfer control of all Japanese in America to United States Army.

Mar. 5. Address at UNIVERSITY CLUB on Japanese problem and implications in the present war.

Mar. 5. Open meeting. SAN GABRIEL CLUB. Meeting attended by civic leaders throughout San Gabriel valley in capacity turnout. Spoke one hour on Japanese war psychology, Japanese war plans and implications of war in Europe warning these leaders of difficult times ahead requesting full support of every citizen..

Mar. 6. Spoke at WILTERM THEATRE before 2,500 people on seriousness of war crisis urging continued purchase of bonds and stamps.

Mar. 7. 7:30 P.M. Meeting ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION on Japanese problem in America over Columbia Broadcasting System at KNX.. Appeared on round table with Deputy D.A. Clyde Shoemaker, against Carey McWilliams and Dr. Hunter, noted Civil Liberties Union leaders.

Mar. 8. AMERICAN LEGION WAR COUNCIL, presented important information on local Japanese problem urging support of American Legion in a program to clarify this problem.

Mar. 12. Lengthy conference with Shoemaker and Captain Miller Freeman of Seattle on inside information regarding Japanese propaganda in America.

Mar. 12. JOHN OF LONDON CLUB. Dinner attended by 300 present and former British subjects. Analyzed the war in Europe and in Asia urging complete understanding between British and Americans of the responsibility to democracy in winning this war.

Mar. 13. Spoke at VICTORY HOUSE under auspices of West Ebell Club and other women's organizations on bond drive. Approximately 2,000 in attendance.

Mar. 25. AVIATORS POST, AMERICAN LEGION. Meeting attended by many high officers in Army and Navy Air Corps. Spoke on Japanese preparations for a long war, consolidation of South Pacific areas and the great task confronting this nation and every American for ultimate victory.

Mar. 29. LOS ANGELES WOMEN'S CITY CLUB. Elks Temple. Discussed war crisis before the American people urging specific points of cooperation by Club women and civic organizations.

# # # # #

From the "Dear Buddy" letter published weekly in the L. A. Examiner, to be clipped and sent to servicemen.

Remember the days when the Kiwanis Club boys used to meet for luncheon and sing merry songs? The Kiwanians still sing, all right, but they listen to some two-fisted talk too. Assistant District Attorney Clyde Shoemaker addressed the club last week and he told 'em.

"A Jap is always a Jap. We are at war with a brutal and barbarous enemy who stops at nothing. Yet there still are people here who believe that the Japanese born in America can be trusted and that their evacuation was the result of hysteria and political conniving."

NOTES FROM DR. LECHTNER'S ADDRESS OF JULY 12, 1942  
at the  
Mesa Theater, Los Angeles  
(Transcribed from notes taken by a friend of mine)

A16.21  
Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

The United States is the only country that can hold out freedom to the world.

The Axis powers want speed, they want to end the war. Japanese super-egotism demands that they bomb our west coast, they are already giving new names to our cities.

American people must prepare for emergency--prepare, train. Hongkong was not prepared, the Japanese sneaked in, the cruelty perpetrated there is unspeakable. America is dealing with the organized brutality of Nazis and Japanese.

The Japanese had their conquests planned far in advance, they had blueprints of the war a long time before they went into action, they prophesied that the first stage war would be completed in four months. Matsuoka said, "It will take time for the United States to realize that it is at war with Japan." The United States has been sentimental, it has believed that Japan was friendly to U.S. So much is new to the American people--they work on a card index system of past experience, they have never had the experience of carrying out a program of destruction, such a program they can't understand. They cannot understand the treatment accorded women and children by the Japanese soldier, they have said they don't believe the stories of this treatment, this is because the American people have not had the experience.

Americans say that the Japanese committed no act of sabotage in Hawaii when Pearl Harbor was attacked. They did not because they were not ready to do so. They are smart psychologists.

There is no difference between the first and second generation--no one knows what percent are loyal or disloyal. In 1937 "Little Tokyo" sent 50,000 young men back to Japan. They were sent there to be trained in leadership. The large numbers, created comment so the Japanese Chamber of Commerce called them back. They were called "kibei". Ninety-five percent of the Japanese students on the coast of the U.S. and many hundreds in Hawaii attended the Japanese language Schools. These schools were under the direction of the Shinto priesthood, the students were trained to be loyal to the Japanese state and the Emperor. The Japanese claim that there is a direct descendent of the Sun Goddess. When they commit suicide disemboweling, they do it cheerfully, it is for the Emperor and they believe they will live forever.

An American woman who was with the Red Cross Unit when Pearl Harbor was attacked saw the school seals on the fingers of dead Japanese pilots showing that they had attended school in California and Hawaii, the students knew every foot of Pearl Harbor. A Doctor Lee (?) a highly intellectual man, just arrived in the U.S. says that 50% of Honolulu are Japanese, no restrictions being placed upon them. The Japanese there say they are loyal to the U.S. but one of their papers came out with the statement by a naval officer from Japan to the effect that Japan would bring U.S. to its knees.

Yet in the face of all this evidence, one of the most disconcerting things has happened, the movement started in this state to place the Japanese in segregated restricted areas. Some Americans are still pleading that Japanese were 100 percent loyal to the U.S. But now the American people can trust only one in ten, and can't tell which is the one to be trusted. Those Japanese men sent to Japan in 1937 received thorough military training. I (Dr. Lechtner) pay much more for a bunch of celery than I used to, but I would rather pay many times more than to have a powder keg in our midst.

PACIFIC COAST CONGRESSMEN RAGING  
OVER "SOFT" METHOD OF HANDLING RELOCATED JAPS

Pacific Coast members of Congress were up in arms today over the manner in which Japanese recently evacuated from the West Coast war zones by the army are being handled by the civilian war relocation authority.

The committee on Japanese evacuation, created early in the spring by the Pacific Coast states' congressional defense conference, will meet tomorrow morning to consider a course of action.

## PACIFIC COAST CONGRESSMEN RAGING--2

### Surprising Disclosures--

This meeting was called today by Committee Chairman Leland Ford, of California, as the result of surprising disclosures made at a secret session of the committee late yesterday.

Ford today charged that under a recent change of administration and policy in the handling of evacuated Japanese, both aliens and American citizens, by the war relocation authority, that "in the program now is going to be run as one of the 'social gain' ideas, rather than the original principle of placing these people in camps for the protection and safety of this country."

When the war relocation authority was established by executive order, in March, Milton S. Eisenhower, former Agricultural Department official, was named as administrator. On June 1, Eisenhower was transferred to the newly-formed Office of War Information. D. S. Myer was named to succeed him as war relocation administrator.

The policy changes, against which the Coast Congressmen are now complaining, have been put into effect under the Myer regime. They were first brought to the committee's attention when Ford, while in California last month, visited three of the relocation camps and made personal investigations.

### Closed Session Held--

Following his return to Washington, Ford discussed the situation with some of his Coast colleagues, and then requested Eisenhower, Myer and Colonel Erle F. Cress, of the Army, detailed to the WRA to appear before the special committee he heads. This they did at a closed session late yesterday.

Here are some of the surprises handed the committee by Myer, as revealed today by Ford in a statement reviewing the committee session:

"From the very start it was quite apparent that some radical change had been made in the original Japanese evacuation program, and that this committee had not been informed of those changes.

"There was much commendation of this program while it was under the auspices of the Army. The Japanese were well treated and the purposes for which they were originally put into these camps were carried out and everyone was happy.

"The policy seems to have been changed in this respect, that the program now is going to be run as one of the 'social gain' idea, rather than the original principle of placing these people in camps for the protection and safety of this country.

"Under this new idea, restrictions are apparently to be relaxed, Japanese are to be taken out of the camps, and when final arrangement are made, it is probable that the initial idea in this whole program will have been destroyed.

"As an instance of this, we were told by Mr. D. S. Myer, who succeeded Mr. Eisenhower, that the program is going forward for releasing all those Japanese who have not completed their education and who shall be certified by certain departments.

"This same matter was brought up in this committee before, and this committee unanimously voted against it, and said that they did not want these Japanese to be released, giving as their reasons, first, that every member had, in his district thousands of young men whose education was being interfered with. These young men were going into the Army.

"Second, that this plan would destroy the very purpose that we set out to accomplish.

"Third, that nobody could tell those who were loyal from those who were disloyal; that we did not want to have these potential spies at large.

"Fourth, it would take all the men the FBI had to police these people under these conditions.

"Mr. Welch, of the committee, pointed out, on May 8, and cited several cases of treachery and complete unreliability. We thought that the Japanese should not be given consideration above our own ~~American~~ people in this respect.

"The committee is still against this program, and we feel that this new policy is diametrically opposed to the one we originally started out to accomplish.

"Now that we have the Japanese in camps, and now that they are satisfied to stay there, we see no reason why this certain group should initiate other ideas which would take all these people out of camps when we have just gotten them in. I personally don't want to see these camps operated as social experiments because I think it is too dangerous to experiment in time of war.

"This committee was also told, for the first time, that some 5,000 or 6,000 persons Japanese both citizens and aliens, were permitted to go into Utah. They were permitted to buy properties, make leases and go about their general business. They are not now under any particular restraint whatsoever, neither the alien nor the citizens.

"This was surprising to us, that these Japanese should have been released under these conditions. They are still within the jurisdiction of the Ninth Corps Area, Fourth Army, under the command of General J. L. DeWitt.

"As a matter of fact, the headquarters was changed to Salt Lake City, and I cannot understand why these people were let go into this area and now remain at large, particularly when others are kept in custody and guarded.

"It may be hard to pick them up now and put them in camps because they are out of the jurisdiction of Areas 1 and 2 along the coast, as laid down by General DeWitt.

"It looks to me like they have escaped and that they should also be given the same attention that the other Japanese are given. The committee did not know these things.

"We were also apprised some time earlier that there were approximately 35,000 other Japanese at large. The committee thinks that all of these Japanese should be taken up and placed in custody for the same several reasons that the Japanese were first picked up along the Pacific Coast."

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A16.213

" JAP ATTACK ON COAST SEEN"

(Copy of an article appearing in Los Angeles Evening  
Herald Express.. March 3,1942)

" An attack upon Siberia ,Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and the West Coast,including California ,late in April is the Japanese war plan as revealed to the Advertising Club meeting at the Biltmore today.

The speaker was Kilscoo K. Haan, a Korean, a former resident of Hawaii and a member of the Sino- Korean Peoples League."

"We believe". he said" .'" that the first stage of the Pacific war will end in the second week of April, and the second stage, including the West Coast attack,will begin soon thereafter with heavy air and submarine attacks.'"

" The third stage of attacks will be an attempt at occupation of the West Coast and an attack on the Panama Canal'".

"He said that Japanese militarists had specifically warned Japanese in Hawaii and America not to carry out fifth columnist activities until the second stage of the Pacific war and he said that Japan then expects a volunteer army of Japanese to assist their invading forces. "

"I strongly and sincerely urge you to use your influence and have all the Japanese taken into protective custody before April 5'" Mr. Haan said".

# THE LOS ANGELES CHAPTER CITIZENS League

124 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California.

American Legion Hall

2035 North Highland

\* \* \*

## O P E N I N G C E R E M O N Y

Fred Tayama, League President, Chairman

- I. Meeting called to order.
- II. Advancing of the Colors—by Boy Scout Troops: 33—St. Mary's Church; 197—Chuo School; 145—Maryknoll Church; 379—Dai-shi Mission; 64—Methodist Church. Salute to the Flag.
- III. Vocal solo, "Lord's Prayer", sung by Mamie Stark, America's only feminine baritone, accompanied by Evangelin Burnham.
- IV. Introduction of guests present—by Fred Tayama. Meeting then to be turned over to the Master of Ceremonies.

## P R O G R A M

Reginald Denny, Master of Ceremonies

- I. Greetings—Deputy Mayor of Los Angeles Frank Peterson, representing Mayor Fletcher Bowron.
- II. Song number by the Showboat Four, Negro quartet.
- III. Nisei speaker of the evening: Topic—"United We Stand"—Togo Tanaka, English Editor, The Rafu Shimpo.
- IV. "Our America in a Crisis"—Dr. John R. Lechner, executive Director, Americanism Educational League.
- V. Vocal solo: "What Kind of an American Are You?"—Mamie Stark.
- VI. Issei speaker of the evening: Gongoro Nakamura, President, Central Japanese Association.
- VII. Vocal solo: George Seno, baritone, accompanied by Teruko Hirashiki.
- VIII. County supervisor John Anson Ford.
- IX. Irving Bob Snyder, County Commander of the American Legion.
- X. Vocal number—Showboat Four.
- XI. Community singing: "God Bless America" led by Mamie Stark.
- XII. Closing Ceremony—Boy Scout troops.

\* \* \*

● We wish to express our heartfelt appreciation to the following organizations and groups which have made it possible for us to hold this demonstration:

Americanism Educational League (Co-sponsors).	Japanese Y.M.C.A.
County Council of the American Legion.	Japanese Y.W.C.A.
Office of Mayor Fletcher Bowron.	Retail Fruit & Vegetable Employes Union, Local No. 1510.
L. A. County Board of Supervisors.	Southern California Young People's Christian Federation.
Central Japanese Association.	California Young Buddhist Association.
L. A. Japanese Chamber of Commerce.	The Los Angeles Times
L. A. Japan Chamber of Commerce & Industry.	The Daily News
Nanka Merchants Union.	The Los Angeles Examiner
Retail Produce Dealers Association.	Hollywood Citizen-News
Produce Merchants Association.	West Los Angeles Independent
Perry Post, American Legion.	The Evening Herald & Express
The Junior Produce Club.	Hollywood Citizen-News
	The L. A. Japanese Daily News
	Japan-California Daily News
	Sangyo Nippo
	Japanese-American Mirror

● And to these individuals as well as a score of others which space does not permit mentioning, our sincerest thanks: (By Fred Tayama, for the Citizens League):

Mr. Louis Greenbaum, Chairman of the Speakers Bureau, "I Am an American" Foundation.

Mrs. Mae Cushman, National President, American Gold Star Mothers.

Mrs. Ella M. French, California

Women of the Golden West.  
Dr. George Gleason, Coordinating Committee for Church & Community Welfare.

Dr. R. E. Farnham, executive secretary of the Church Federation of Los Angeles.

Please return

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

A 16.213

# Race Prejudice by Profession!



In the Moors General Hospital of Swanson, N.C., Dr. Kiyoshi Yosimura shares a letter from home with a fellow patient.

**What Makes a Racial Bigot Tick? In This Pen-Portrait of 'Doctor' John Lechner, friend of Jack Tenney and Land Companies, You'll Find the Answer to the Current Lynch-Hysteria Against Loyal Japanese-Americans.**



AN EAST COAST PHOTO, Jan. 17, 1944 — The 442nd Cavalry Team, who are now fighting the Nazis in Italy—Howard Uyehara, Sang Nakamoto and David Ito. All native-Japan Americans, they were evacuated from their West Coast homes in 1942 to relocation centers where they were living when they enlisted during 1943.

Pvt. Shizuko Shingoro joined the WAC from the Colorado River Relocation Center. She signed up for recruiting she considers it "an opportunity to help my country and my people."

**By DAVID WAY**  
Dr. John R. Lechner makes race prejudice his "business." For the past two years he has made race hatred against the Japanese-Americans a paying proposition.

As much as any other single individual, he is responsible for the confusion and bigotry surrounding one of the most difficult problems in race relations to arise during the war.

Nor has his activities ceased with the recent order of the Army revoking its ban on the return of loyal Japanese Americans to the West Coast.

His is the raucous voice in Los Angeles that predicts riots and bloodshed when these citizens return to their homes. And he is still appearing before any group that will hear him to excite the prejudice to cause the riots and bloodshed.

It is significant that on the day following the announcement of the Army's new order all the groups who oppose the Army met in the office of Dr. Lechner to take steps toward "coordinating and unifying the opposition in Southern California."

**PROFITS IN PREJUDICE**  
Lechner is a professional patriot, by which is meant one who cloaks in the flag the dubious aims and designs of his employers. And for the last two years his employers have been the landowners, produce growers, commission merchants and florists who took over the business of the evacuated Japanese.

The produce business in Los Angeles alone, which was taken over from the evacuated at \$26,000,000, has been valued at \$26,000,000 annually. Such a valuable windfall is worth protecting and the evidence shows that Dr. Lechner did his best to protect it.

It is known that one such group became dissatisfied with Dr. Lechner's "voluntary" services because of the steepness of his voluntary expense account. This organization then approached a prominent city official of Los Angeles and offered him \$1000 a month to take Lechner's place at the head of their propaganda organization. The official declined and Lechner continued to contribute his services to the truck and produce men.

For a time Lechner was able to enlist the American Legion in his "Americanism Education" on the Japanese question. However, the January 15, 1944 issue of the California Legionnaire reports that Lechner was consumed by a unanimous vote of the Legion's Department Executive Committee for overreaching himself in pretending to be the Legion's spokesman in Washington.

But in February we find him, undeterred, demanding that the authorities of Salt Lake City refuse to allow citizens of Japanese ancestry to engage in business there.

In April we find him in Detroit, delivering "another of his perverted accounts of the so-called Japanese problem here in these United States," to quote The Pacific Citizen.

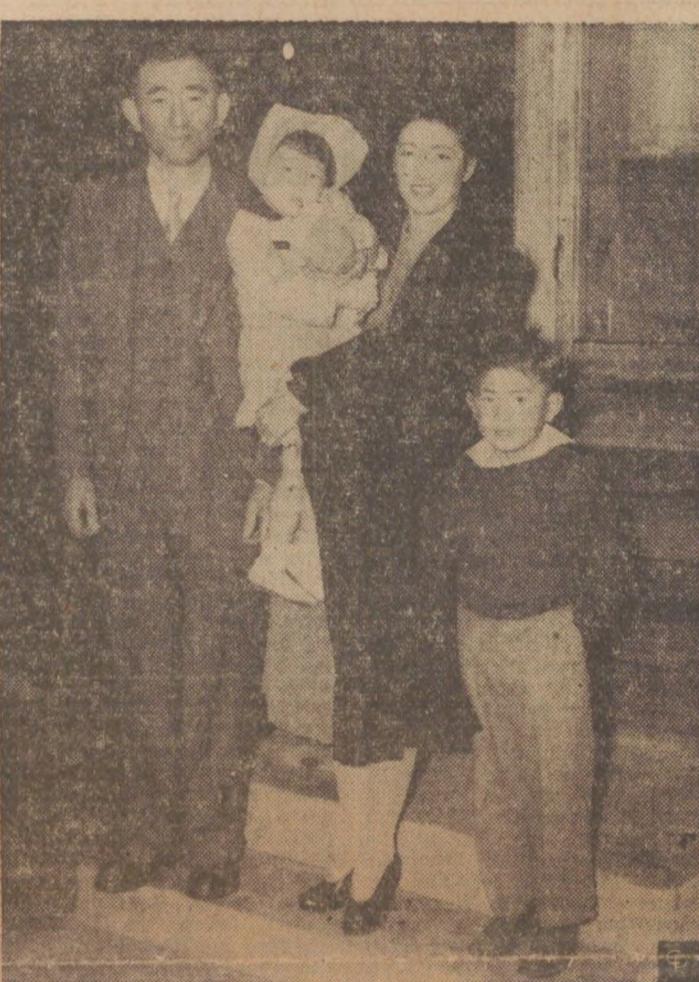
During the recent campaign Lechner stumped the state of Colorado. He claims he made no recommendations to his numerous audiences on how to vote on the anti-aliens law pending in the Colorado elections. He "only described some of the terrible practices of the Japanese use of land to Colorado farmers." He announces that he will give several of these talks to California farmers during the first week in January.

At his speeches in Denver and Grand Junction spokesmen for the Japanese American Citizens League were threatened with arrest when they tried to answer his false charges.

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS'**  
Dr. Lechner assures everyone who asks that he has no prejudice against the Japanese, but that he does oppose their return to the Pacific Coast for security reasons. Japanese were not excluded from Utah, Michigan nor Colorado.

When asked if he made his speeches in Colorado for nothing he admitted that the various committees who sponsored his talks had voluntarily contributed to his "Americanism Educational League" or, in other words, to Dr. John R. Lechner.

Since the American Legion repudiated him, his official guise has been that of executive director of this Americanism Educational League, which is chartered as a non-profit corporation "to advance through educational facilities and existing organizations the principle of Americanism, and to actively combat through the same



If people like John Lechner had their way, this loyal Japanese-American might have been the victim of mob hysteria when he returned to his ranch near Fowler, Calif. He is Kazuro Hiyama, with his wife Bernice and Howard, his 5-year-old son. He is a U.S. Army veteran.

means those forces and movements which are un-American in principle and doctrine."

The board of directors, printed on the League letterhead, includes three realtors and the assistant secretary of the Huntington Land Company, all of whom might conceivably be interested in the land holdings and leases of the evacuee Japanese.

Other interesting members of this "board" are: Jack B. Tenny, California's Little Dyes; Colonel Rupert Hughes, Hearst writer and authority on the Bill of Rights; five attorneys including Joe Scott of the Chaplin case; and Reginald Denby, former picture star.

Also listed by Dr. Lechner is the name of C. J. Haggerty, president of the California Federation of Labor. Whether Mr. Haggerty is still a member of this board is not known.

This is an imposing board of directors, but according to the official records the actual directors are the three secretaries of the law firm which handled the incorporation proceedings.

The corporation charter states that the number, classes and voting rights of members shall be in the by-laws, a familiar device for concealing this information from the public.

Lechner claims that his League has been in existence 35 years. Later he changed this to "20 years, 19 to be exact." And in all that time he says he has furnished information to "hundreds and thousands of civic organizations" and that he has never charged any of them a cent.

The League, he says, is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. He did not say that frequently his services were "voluntarily" paid for by the "civic organizations" as they were like

**PROCESSED FOODS**  
Book Four: Blue stamp X-5, Y-5, Z-5, A-2, and B-2 valid for 10 points each, good indefinitely. C-2 through G-2 valid for 10 points each, beginning January 1, 1945.

**MEATS, FATS AND OILS**  
Book Four: Red stamp Q-5, E-5, and S-5 valid for 10 points each, good indefinitely. T-5 through X-5 valid for 10 points each, beginning December 31, 1944.

**SUGAR**  
Book Four: Sugar stamp No. 34 good for five pounds, valid indefinitely.

**SHOES**  
Book Three: Airplane stamp No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 valid indefinitely.

**BUTTER**  
Creamery butter rationed at 24 red points per pound.

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## THE PEOPLE'S WORLD

HARRISON GEORGE ..... Editor-in-Chief  
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Friday, January 5, 1945

### The Perspective In the Pacific

**WE CAN** undoubtedly look for a sharp increase in the tempo of the war in the Pacific, with heavy blows being prepared by both sides. But we do not share the somewhat gloomy forecast of the AP's war analyst, DeWitt Mackenzie, that we should so much fear General Yamashita as Mr. Mackenzie says we should.

He calls Yamashita the "von Rundstedt of the Philippines." We doubt that von Rundstedt would have committed 10 convoys, one after another, to be sunk reinforcing Leyte, and then have some 20,000 of his troops literally wiped out without gaining anything whatever. Such a general is certainly no Napoleon, no matter how "bull-voiced and bull-headed" he may be.

Mr. Mackenzie implies there is a "crisis coming" in our fight for the Philippines. And he leans overmuch to the current pessimism which is a wave that all defeatists are riding now, as Hitler's agents everywhere are helping him plug for a negotiated peace.

Admiral Nimitz has said, laconically, that "sometime or other" we must land on the China coast, and declared that Japan would be "increasingly cut off" from the raw materials of occupied China, Burma, the Indies and "other areas." It could be.

The Admiral, whose blitz strategy could well be learned by some European army commanders, told a press conference that he wasn't downhearted about the "setback in Europe" crippling the war against Japan. "We have gotten along so far without resources which are being made available in Europe, and we can continue to carry on until the great weight of allied power is shifted against Japan."

With the Admiral we are "optimistic about our ability" to defeat Japan, Yamashita or no Yamashita. Neither under-estimating nor over-estimating Japan's power, we are confident that Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur and the American boys under them will meet any "crisis" Tokio can conjure up.

### The Two Big Issues Before the Congress

AS THE new Congress convened, seven new Californians were sworn in as members of the House of Representatives: George P. Miller (D.); Ned R. Healy (D.); Ellis E. Patterson (D.); Clyde Doyle (D.); Gordon L. McDonough (R.); Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.); and Frank Havener (D.).

Havener, of course, has been there before. Congressman Doyle said something about California's big problem of reconversion, something that indicates that he regards reconversion as a HUMAN problem, and not one of helping industry exclusively. He observed that: "We do not want any apple selling this time."

If the Fortune Poll is right, Congressman Doyle has his eye on the ball. For a recent Fortune poll says that the two big questions people are interested in now are:

1.—America's role in a postwar international organization to secure the peace.

2.—How to prevent postwar unemployment.

All other questions trail these two. And the magazine Fortune reports that its poll shows that twice as many people think the government "hasn't gone far enough" on those issues for which the Administration has been most criticized—things like domestic

issues of price control and other matters of home front economics—than think otherwise.

We trust that all California's Congressmen, and indeed those from other states, will keep their eyes on the ball of those two major issues.

When they don't, just whisper a word to them by air mail.

### The Mystery Solved

THE editor of The San Francisco Chronicle is mystified. He said so in print, in wondering why the Nazis should have sent those two spies to land on the coast of Maine.

"The whole thing looks futile," says The Chronicle. "We do not quite get this business.... It is all very baffling," etc., etc.

The Chronicle editor should have looked just two columns of type on his starboard quarter, and his puzzlement would be instantly solved. In that space, for three days running, Dorothy Thompson has been careening before a heavy wind to prove that:

"Germany, being an identity, and an entity, cannot surrender, because there is no identity and no entity to which she can deliver herself."

You see, the Nazis sent those two spies ashore in America to find somebody or something to whom Germany can surrender, possibly Miss Thompson herself!

### Guest Columnist

#### Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Anguished cries of "unilateral action!" are being heard from some quarters these days. It seems that unilateral action is when the Soviet Union does something without first consulting Senator Wheeler.

Doing a little anti-Soviet sniping, a couple of Senators (Ball and Hatch) tried to mislead the President's name by starting out with: "After our visit with the Presidents we are more convinced than ever, etc., etc." This is an easy way to get presidential "support" for a position which Mr. Roosevelt does not hold. For instance:

Senator Confusum: "After riding past the White House in a taxi at the rate of 20 miles an hour, I am able to reveal to the American public that a political crisis in Europe, etc., etc."

Senator Rufus Rumor: "The Big 3 is about to split up; I am able to reveal this sad fact after an hour visit to a certain white house on Pennsylvania Avenue." (A hamburger joint at Pennsylvania and F street.—Editor's note.)

One line of anti-Soviet sniping (from some "military experts") is that the Soviet Union is not holding up its end of the fighting. They claim the USSR hasn't killed enough Nazis.

To Philip Murray's appeal for joint labor action on legislative matters, William Green replies that this is impossible before there is "organic unity." According to Green's line of reasoning, the two branches of labor mustn't agree on what they do agree on so long as they don't agree on what they don't agree.

Some war correspondents seem angrier at the Allied military censor than at the Nazis. A dispatch from these writers reads as follows:

"SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force.—A new offensive against the censor gained little ground today, with the enemy holding stubbornly to its position that it will not reveal exactly where the Americans will strike next."

That champion of humanity, William Randolph Hearst, is now campaigning against the vivisection of dogs in the interests of science and claims that a substitute for dogs can easily be found. We would be opposed to experimenting on certain Hearst columnists since, for the purposes of science, dogs are closer to human beings.

Recipe for Hungarian goulash: Cut Nazi divisions into small pieces and add a dash to Vienna.

### The Crisis in the Allied Coalition

By EARL BROWDER  
National President, Communist Political Association

NAZI armies, counter-attacking in Belgium to a depth of 50 miles, have served to emphasize the fact, if such emphasis was needed, that the coalition cannot solve its problems at leisure, that delay in settling accumulates problems paid for in blood and treasure at high rates.

Events in Greece, the sharpest expression of the whole problem of the liberated countries of Europe, and the rising tension in Anglo-American relations in varied fields (rooted in the question of postwar markets), mark a certain crisis in the Coalition.

It may be well to remember the crisis of the summer of 1943. That was a much deeper crisis than the present one. It was resolved in the Moscow and Teheran conferences, which solidified the Coalition on a much higher level and inaugurated a year of tremendous military and diplomatic victories.

When that crisis was at its height, I pointed out that it was a necessary prelude to a

radical improvement of the situation. Now, as a result of Teheran, the Nazis are being crushed; but we are still conducting the war on that level on which our greatest political advances come only under pressure of threatening great disasters.

The present critical tension has much of that character, with the basic difference that it comes after Teheran and is therefore much less difficult to solve.

Those who demand an immediate meeting of the "Big Three" to resolve the crisis should, however, refrain from simultaneously contributing their bit to sharpen up the difficulties and make them more difficult of solution.

There is no magic in a meeting to dissolve differences without changing the direction of policies which brought the differences to a head.

A meeting will resolve the difficulties only to the degree that it changes the direction of action of those concerned, to make a common direction in the common interest. The meeting is worse than useless except when all participants

come to it with the determination to carry the line of Teheran to a higher stage.

Undoubtedly it was Churchill's recognition of this fact which took him to Athens rather than to a meeting of the "Big Three."

The clearing up of the mess in Greece in a form acceptable to the Greek patriots gathered in the EAM is unquestionably the most important immediate contribution that can be made to a successful meeting later of the commanders-in-chief. The air must be cleared of the disruptive atmosphere which produced such invectives as those "bandits from the mountains" charges levelled against Greek patriots.

Nor can Americans permit themselves the luxury of a "holier-than-thou" approach to the current difficulties. It remains a hard fact that American policy toward Britain in relation to postwar markets, as revealed in the Chicago international aviation conference and other manifestations, has thrown the British bourgeoisie into a mood of panic and desperation

out of which nothing constructive can come.

Apparently America has no perspective to offer Britain, as yet, for the postwar period, other than one of unlimited free competition in free world markets, in which British industry can see nothing but inevitable bankruptcy and collapse in face of America's gigantic mass production plants expanded during and for the war.

Until this basic factor is fundamentally modified, there will be no stable and lasting relations of cooperation between Britain and the United States in a hundred questions vital to the successful prosecution of the war.

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## • Causes for Our Setbacks in Germany

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## • Farmers and World Policy

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A critical appraisal of the supreme commander of democracy's armies in western Europe.

## • The War Against Disease

Description of the most recent discoveries in the battle against microbes, by J. B. S. Haldane, Fellow of the Royal Society.

## • Child Care in the Soviet Union

The story of how a major problem of war production was solved by the Soviets, with implications of special significance for coast legislators concerned with stepping up our contribution to the fighting front.

## • S. F. Businessmen Plan for Tomorrow

A resume of ideas about postwar industrial relations and postwar jobs by leading businessmen of San Francisco.

## • And other articles and features you will not want to miss.

## Rally Support for New Crop Price Directive

Vinson's Order Hailed by State Farm-Labor-Consumer Group

SAN JOSE, Jan. 4.—The California Farmer-Labor-Consumer Committee to Combat Inflation rallied support for the recent directive issued by Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization, which authorizes the OPA to work out a method for pricing fresh fruits and vegetables on the basis of actual grower receipts rather than allowable ceilings.

In calling for immediate action, the committee stated: "We are very much afraid that unless consumers and farmers voice their support of the directive that the interests who have been using the present situation to make speculative profits out of the disadvantages of both farmers and consumers, will prevail and defeat this important directive."

The new directive issued by Vinson changed the method of computing retail prices by basing these prices on the amount which farmers actually receive from wholesalers. Heretofore, the prices had been based on maximum ceilings which could be paid farmers, but which in most cases were not paid.

The California Farm Research and Legislative Committee, in a letter to Vinson, welcomed the directive, stating:

"As a committee of growers who have supported price control and price stabilization as essential to the most effective war effort, we have been disturbed all too frequently by the fact that in periods of mal-distribution, when we have been unable to dispose of perishable produce at anywhere near production cost, these very commodities are held at the retail level at prices so high as to offer no inducement whatever to consumers to increase the quantity of these purchases."

**DOUBLE TROUBLE**

"This situation," the letter continued, "causes a dual resentment which is unjustified. The producer, viewing his sales slip on the one hand, and the retail prices of his product on the other, is deeply resentful of government controls which allow so unfair a margin of speculative profit somewhere between him and his ultimate customer. The consumer, on the other hand, blames the producer for the high price which he is forced to pay at the retail level, while at the same time, reading in the daily press of vegetables plowed under, or fresh fruit allowed to rot on the trees, considering the farmer 'unpatriotic' for not saving every pound of food."

"Farmers expect that when the production of fruits and vegetables is at peak the price they will receive will be less than when there is a scarcity. Under such conditions, however, they want the smaller profit which they make multiplied by a greater volume of consumption."

"They believe that a considerable increase in consumption will be brought about where retail prices are kept in relation to producer prices, as contemplated in order released on December 14."

Summing up, the growers expressed the opinion that the ruling will be welcomed by the great majority of fresh fruit and vegetable growers; that it will be a boon to persons of limited incomes who constitute the bulk of the consuming public and that the government would also realize considerable savings where fresh produce is purchased for the armed forces within the nation.

Vicky Says:



That Churchill hates the Nazis . . . I am certain that you won't deny! But helping Greece's Fascist cause has made him Hitler's Santa Claus. . . . It shows how wrong a guy will go To help preserve his status quo!

—Raymond Glaser.

(Readers are invited to send in illustrations for Vicky. The selected drawings will be sent to authors of gags or verse used for "Vicky Says.")

# Coast Labor, Employers Vow All-out Production for the Allied Offensive!

## Belgium Drive Deepens

By VERN SMITH  
(People's World Foreign Editor)

The Allies were breaking in the north side of the German salient in Belgium as the week ended, while the Red Army crushed an attempt to rescue 80,000 Nazis undergoing liquidation in flaming Budapest and the U. S. fleet continued into the second day its carrier-based aerial attack on Formosa and adjacent islands.

### Western Front

The German offensive in the Ardennes forest and hills was stalled two weeks ago. Since then the U. S. Seventh Army has cut a deep dent in the southern side of it. Wednesday morning the U. S. First and Ninth Armies, and units of the British Second Army began a major attack southward against the northern edge of the salient.

The latest Allied drive was in three prongs. The center one and at first the main one was by the First Army southward from Grandemill toward Houffalize, the German transport center in the salient. This town was then three or four miles north of the Third Army nick, and ten miles or so south of the First Army jumping off position. A junction of the two Yanks forces would cut off all Germans in the tip of the salient west of Houffalize—just how many are still there after the Germans began last week to pull back their armored spearhead was not certain yesterday.

The other two Allied prongs from the north were struck on each side of the Grandemill attack, and one of them may turn out to be the main one later on, after the salient is split. It is a blow southeastward from the corner of the salient, through the Manschau forest, in the old Roer River front.

The Allied attacks were launched without preliminary aerial or artillery preparation, in a heavy snow storm, to get an element of surprise. The first four miles were accomplished without much loss, though much fighting was expected later.

Once the salient is blunted by being cut off at Houffalize, its greatest importance to the Germans is gone.

The next question is whether the Allies are ready to take advantage of their mobilization of masses of men and material in this region to deliver a new drive to the west bank of the Rhine.

That, no more than that, is probably the objective of the winter campaign. It would bring the Ruhr industry under fire, knock out the Saar industry entirely, and get everything ready for a lunge to the heart of Germany in the spring.

Exhaustion and losses the Germans have suffered in their Belgian salient, plus the Allied concentration there would seem to make that a good place for the next phase of the winter's Rhine land campaign.

The Allied blow would not be through the Ardennes forest, the path of the German attack, but rather on each side of it, through Monschau or through Echternach, and Trier, and down the Moselle Valley, or through both corners at once. The Germans came through the Ardennes 19 days ago in spite of the bad going there because they guessed correctly the Allied command wouldn't be expecting such a move. Probably the trick can not be reversed.

Allied retreats in the Bitch area and near the Rhine do not mean anything, they are in the non-man's land between the west wall and Maginot line; the Allies want a secure defensive line there while they are busy farther north.

### Eastern Front

A breakout attempt by the Budapest Nazi garrison trying to meet a rescue force striking down the Danube outside the Red Army ring was a normal German maneuver, attempted sometimes successfully, sometimes not, many times before. This time both German thrusts collapsed with great losses, and their defeat will hasten the end in Budapest.

New Burma Road For Military Only

CHUNGKING, Jan. 4 (UP)—Major General Yu Fei Peng, director of the War Transportation Board, said today the new India-China land route will be a strictly military route with commercial use entirely forbidden.

He disclosed that as soon as the road is opened, military supplies now stored in India will be rushed to China by new American trucks which have been held ready for completion of the vital artery. Daily necessities will also be transported by government agencies rather than private merchants, the general said.

(Readers are invited to send in illustrations for Vicky. The selected drawings will be sent to authors of gags or verse used for "Vicky Says.")



GALLON BLOOD DONORS Ted Williamson and Frank Rainey of Warehousemen's Local 6 (CIO) received well-deserved honors from the San Francisco CIO Council. Williamson is pictured here showing the honor scroll to Charles Quigley (left) director of the Blood Donor Service, while Roberta Jones, Local 6 blood drive director, looks on.

## Warehousemen Pledge 2 Barrels Blood to 'Bring 'Em Back Alive'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The blood donor campaign of CIO Warehousemen's Local 6, which has set a goal of two barrels of blood within the next three months, was today heightened as the result of a vigorous appeal made at the local's membership meeting at the Civic Auditorium last night.

"You have done a wonderful job," Colonel Charles Quigley, director of the American Red Cross blood donor service, told the union in an address delivered previous to the showing of a film entitled "Bring 'Em Back Alive."

"The CIO is in this campaign with all its heart. We need all the blood we can get. We're going to call on you more and more. We've sent our boys out to fight for our democratic way of life. Shall we not let them live to enjoy that way of life?"

Members who have already donated a gallon or more were honored by acclamation as they sat on the auditorium platform. These members, union campaign

director Roberta Jones revealed, had already accounted for 400 pints in the local.

## S. F. HIKE BLOOD QUOTA

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—This city, having gone over the top on bond sales, today prepared to take on a blood plasma quota increased 15 per cent to meet current army and navy medical needs.

The new blood quota requires a steady flow of 60 donors per hour during the unit's 12-hour day, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., according to Colonel Charles C. Quigley, director of the Red Cross Blood Donor Center here.

Vacancies in the present appointment schedule occur most often between 8 and 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 5 and 7:30 p.m., Quigley said.

In the past three weeks, Campaign Director Roberta Jones reported, 85 of the local's warehouses have been visited. She lauded the extraordinary donations of workers at Western Sugar, Sears-Roebuck, Coffin-Redding and Best Foods warehouses.

The two-barrel goal is the equivalent of 1000 pints.

Among the gallon or more donors, Florence Allen, a Negro steward at the Crocker Union warehouse, appealed for donations regardless of race, creed or color. Frank Rainey, a member of the local's campaign committee who has given blood 14 times, urged members to sign pledge cards. Gertrude Stark, mother of a serviceman, appealed on behalf of her son and others like him. Business Agent Joe Muzio, speaking in Italian, urged donations. Ted Williamson, chairman of the committee, reviewed the two-year history of its work.

"We began with a few people—like Local 6 itself," he said, "and we share Local 6's habit of getting what it is after."

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## Nisei Trickles Back to Coast

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (UP)—Lifting of the mass exclusion order which sent the coast's Japanese population to relocation centers after Pearl Harbor, lured only three permanent residents back to this area on the first effective day of the changed regulations, war relocation authority officials said today.

Meanwhile, in Washington the WRA said that only 12 loyal Japanese-Americans have left relocation centers for West Coast destinations since the army order permitting them to return to that area became effective at midnight Tuesday.

WRA Director Dillon S. Myer estimated that approximately 60 per cent of the 110,000 original internees eventually will return to the West Coast.

## Folkes Loses Plea

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 4 (UP)—Robert E. Folkes, convicted in the Lower 13 Pullman car murder, today lost another attempt to escape execution tomorrow in Oregon's lethal gas chamber when Federal Judge James Alfie Fee denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

"Pacific Coast residents mean to stand behind the decisions of the Supreme Court and the War Department which give the returning Japanese-Americans full freedom, but most of us do not know what immediate, practical steps must be taken if the Nisei are to be absorbed into the war effort in an orderly way," said Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Fair Play Committee.

"We intend to ask the responsible government agencies to lay all the cards on the table, and we mean to find out how the efforts of all sympathetic organizations and individuals can be coordinated to solve these problems in ways that will advance the war effort."

The first day's session would be devoted to study of employment, housing, legal and public relations problems involved in the return of the Japanese-Americans and to a general consideration of Pacific Coast race relations. Difficulties confronting Japanese-Americans returning to farms will be the subject of the second day's program, Mrs. Kingman said.

The Contra Costa Medical Association, the CIO Council and the Union Health Committee are back-

## 'We'll Back You to Hilt,' GIs Told

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Labor and management members of the Regional War Manpower Commission here today had joined with manpower officials throughout the nation in a pledge to the armed forces "to rededicate ourselves to the task of supplying our heroic forces with all the weapons, food and equipment needed to bring us to victory."

The message, promising increased production in 1945, was endorsed by the management-labor committee of the manpower commission here and by 300 other manpower committees in various parts of the nation. It was delivered personally to army officials in Paris by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission chairman.

Text of the pledge follows:

"Although we are far removed from the din of battle, we have pledged today to rededicate ourselves to the task of supplying our heroic forces with all of the weapons, food and equipment needed to bring us victory."

"We wish to assure our leaders and management members of all our officers and men that we are taking every possible step to increase production so that the supplies will continue to flow in increasing volume to our armies and air forces overseas."

"We are determined that the enemy will never outproduce free American labor and management, and by our combined efforts in 1945 we will, with the help of God, achieve complete victory so that we may all be united at home once again."

## U.S. Action on Swiss Backs Soviet View

(By The World Foreign Department)  
Fully confirming recent Soviet charges that the Swiss government was Fascist in outlook and a great help to Hitler, the news leaked out yesterday at the U. S. State Department that Allied supplies have had to be cut off from the "little democracy."

When the Soviet government indicated Switzerland in the list of Fascist nations with which delegates from Moscow would not sit down in the Chicago air parley, all sorts of reactionaries rushed to Switzerland's defense, and the American public, which had heard little of Swiss misdeeds, was puzzled.

Yesterday Secretary of State Stettinius, in answer to a question at a press conference, said that "the whole Swiss-American relationship is receiving consideration," and confirmed that American supplies had been stopped from crossing the French-Swiss border.

Stettinius would not elaborate, but other officials of the State Department commented on Swiss export to Germany of machinery, aluminum and other war goods, and mentioned that the whole Swiss railway system was turned into Nazi service for carrying Italian materials to Germany and war materials from Germany to Nazi armies in Italy.

He stated that if the State Supreme Court denied the union a rehearing, and further proceedings were pending, the court's order outlawing auxiliary A-41 "would of course be in effect, and during that period presumably the union would either have to admit the Negroes to full membership or give up the closed shop contract with Marinship."

The statement has apparently caused a lot of confusion in AFL union circles. George Andersen, of the firm of Andersen and Resner, which acted as counsel for Joseph James and Marinship Negro workers in the case, today reiterated that the closed shop was not affected except in its relation to Negro workers.

He cited this part of the decision as proof:

"Negroes must be admitted to membership under the same terms and conditions applicable to non-Negroes unless the union and the employer refrain from enforcing the closed agreement against them."

Hence, white workers remain under closed shop terms.

## J. P. Morgan Co. Is Doing All Right

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UP)—J. P. Morgan and Company, Incorporated, had total resources of \$816,596,609 on December 31, compared with \$738,056,415 at the end of 1943, the statement of condition disclosed today.

## FOREIGN ROUNDUP

### Carrier Planes Lash Formosa, Ryukyus

#### Yanks Whittle Foe in China; Canadian Drive Gains in Italy

(By United Press)

Hundreds of American carrier planes from a task force, presumably including battleships and cruisers, hammered the Japanese stronghold of Formosa and nearby Okinawa in the Ryukyus for the second straight day yesterday, Tokio reported, as U. S. forces expanded new beachheads on Mindoro following the destruction or damage of 25 Japanese ships around Luzon.

A Japanese communiqué said 500 planes opened the assault on Formosa and Okinawa Wednesday and 400 more returned to blast the islands Thursday in a heavy blow on the stepping stones from the Philippines to the Japanese homeland.

On Japan itself, the big aircraft center of Nagoya still was smoldering from a large-scale Superfortress raid Wednesday. More than 100 B-29's were believed to have taken part in the attack, the fourth directed against Nagoya by the big Superfortresses. One B-29 was missing from the raid and 10 enemy planes were shot down or probably destroyed.

In the operations around the Philippines, the Japanese also reported that 60 American planes attacked Clark Field near Manila Wednesday.

Two new landings were made on Mindoro, southwest of invasion-marked Luzon, and the island was expected to be under full American control within a matter of days. One American force landed on the east coast Monday while another invaded the west coast Tuesday. There was no indication that any formidable resistance has developed.

The carrier raid on Formosa and Okinawa apparently was made by Admiral William F. Halsey's famed Third Fleet. His big force had pounded Formosa, the Ryukyus, and Luzon just before General Douglas MacArthur invaded the Philippines.

On the continent, Allied forces continued their drive through Burma, pushing out from newly-captured Kabo and Ye-U where they were only 65 miles from Mandalay.

**GAINS IN ITALY**

ROME, Jan. 4 (UPI)—Canadian troops of the Eighth Army have hammered out further gains along the Fosso Vechio, 10 miles northwest of Ravenna, after beating off four strong German counter-attacks, headquarters announced today.

In a drive north of Alfonsine, Canadian infantrymen and armored units inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and took more than 100 prisoners.

Three miles east of Alfonsine, the Canadians advanced 3000 yards up the east side of the Fosso Vechio against German Tiger and Panther tanks.

**Negro Goes to Legislature**

SHOREHAM, Vt. (UPI)—One of the new representatives in the state legislature next year will be William J. Anderson of Shoreham, Negro son of an ex-slave and former doorkeeper for President William McKinley. Anderson has such offices in Shoreham as school director, auditor and town agent.

**CHINA FRONT**

CHUNGKING, Jan. 4 (UPI)—Fifteen Japanese planes were destroyed and 11 damaged during an attack by the 14th AAF on the enemy airfield at Asinan, capital of the north coast Chinese prov-

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## Bastogne Summary

Von Rundstedt's Gamble May Be Nazi Gettysburg

By ROBERT MUSAL and

WALTER CRONKITE  
(United Press War Correspondents)

ADVANCED 9TH AIR FORCE

HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 4—Bastogne may well prove to be a German "Gettysburg" representing the high tide of the enemy's ability to wage offensive war in the period between V-Day and the end of hostilities.

But whatever fate awaits the Nazi war machine, it is now obvious that Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's brilliantly-conceived breakthrough into Belgium gained time—and time was one objective at least.

Most observers were convinced that there will be similar German offensives in the future before final defeat. But every German attack henceforth should be weaker unless the Germans have undisclosed reserves—and that seemed improbable.

The present situation offers bright spots on both sides, but more particularly for the Allies.

It is significant that today—nearly three weeks since the start of the German counter-thrust—a Nazi withdrawal from parts of the salient already is underway.

Given good weather, Lieutenant General George S. Patton's Third Army could wreck the entire German plan by crashing through from the south with the help of fighter-bombers.

The chances of trapping some German men and material are favorable, but should not be overestimated. Von Rundstedt is recognized as master of defense, and it would be unreasonable to assume that he had no plan for a withdrawal.

The first violence of the German surge into the Ardennes bulge deceived some observers into believing that Von Rundstedt was gambling his all in one do-or-die gash.

**DIVERSION**

In the light of the present situation, however, it is more reasonable to assume that the main German objective was to scramble the Allied plan for a decisive onslaught toward and perhaps across the Rhine—which might have been the final push of the war.

Otherwise the entire Luftwaffe probably would have been thrown into the battle. As it was, Von Rundstedt committed only part of the known front-line strength of the German air force, and virtually none of his jet-propelled planes.

From our observations and information obtained from military sources, it appears now that Von Rundstedt struck into the thin-necked portion of the Allied line because he was desperate for time and prestige.

This tactic, developed by the Germans on the eastern front, is known to the Russians as a "spoiling attack."

Von Rundstedt apparently hoped he could seize American supplies—and he may never know how close he came to one great dump.

In event of a big unexpected success, he obviously intended to aim for Liege, the most important communications center in Belgium.

The three vice presidents, one chief and two secondary, were chosen by a meeting of the anti-Guardia members of the regular Parliament, meeting in a secluded spot," according to their spokesman. The names of the vice presidents were not immediately announced.

A students' strike and delegations of business men have tried to bring pressure on the president to resign.

Moreover, a new army class is issued in the spring, and the Germans still are banking on new secret weapons—other than the three V-bombs.

There has been evidence that the Axis hoped to counter Allied heavy-bomber attacks with the underground production of jet-propelled heavy-bomber attacks with the underground production of jet-propelled planes armed with big no-recoil guns.

This, then, is what happened:

Von Rundstedt played the elements and came up with misty weather which grounded Allied bombers and fighters.

Behind this screen, he struck swiftly through some of the worst terrain in Europe.

The Germans suffered heavy casualties, but there seems no question that Von Rundstedt cracked through more easily than he had dared hope. Then he began turning north toward Liege and south toward Sedan.

Only probing thrusts were made north and south before it became evident that Patton's realignment of a moment's notice had stalled any such major moves.

At this point, Patton began his counter-blow, striking at Bastogne where the garrison had held out heroically against superior Nazi forces.

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MOVING INTO THE MIST, the men of an Infantry division trudge toward their objective over a snow-covered field near Krinkelter, Belgium. This is a U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.

## Partisans in Austria

### Letter Found on Slain Soldier Reveals Anti-Nazi Activity

Singing partisans, armed with machine guns, marched through a village somewhere in Austria and many townspeople joined with them in action against the Nazis.

This is the exciting story told in a letter from his sister found on an Austrian soldier who was killed in Holland. The Yank paratrooper who sent a copy of the letter home recalled that it tells of "something new," though the letter was written by a woman antagonist to anti-Fascists, it reveals anti-Hitler activities in Austria.

Here is the letter, posted September 24, 1944:

"Dear Brother Fritz:  
Heartiest greetings from me and the children. How are you getting along these days? Things must be pretty hot in Holland right now to judge by what the radio says. Yesterday they said over the radio that Arnhem is the hell of Holland.

"For our part we have begun to feel the work of the Partisans (sic!). Twice they have brought traffic to a halt as they marched through the town with singing and band music. The first time, when I failed to open up at once, they broke all my windows. When they came the second time I had already opened up.

"What fear I went through here with the children. But it makes our hatred of everything Bolshevik only that much greater. It is sad that many of the inhabitants join in and help them and relate at the deeds of these robbers and scoundrels.

"I would sooner die with the children than join with them. But we are without protection here. The police don't come until morning, and the gangs occupy the whole village with machine guns and the like.

"In spite of this we hope for help and a victorious outcome. God grant that you return safe to us and make the old people happy. Richard is on the Adriatic front. Well, lots of luck and a safe return with best greetings from me and the children.

"Your sister Milli."

There is a brief picture of the two sides of Austria. Milli reflects the deep penetration of pan-German and anti-Communist propaganda. The Partisans are out to fight for Austria's freedom, and thus meet the challenge of the November 1, 1943, Moscow declaration which said that only thus can Austria emerge as an independent nation.

**'Adopted' GI a Hero**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (UPI)—Readers of The Daily News, who wrote an appeal to the paper for correspondence, are mighty proud of him now. McCann, who has received more than 1000 letters and packages since his request appeared in The News, was awarded the Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters and promoted to staff sergeant.

The three vice presidents, one chief and two secondary, were chosen by a meeting of the anti-Guardia members of the regular Parliament, meeting in a secluded spot," according to their spokesman. The names of the vice presidents were not immediately announced.

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Some Data about Dr. John Lechner

March 1944

The following data have been gathered by a competent and impartial social scientist, who for the present, must remain anonymous. Information secured from other sources confirms the unfavorable implications of these data as regards Dr. Lechner's character. The social scientist mentioned has no connection with the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, nor with any other similar agency.

  
Galen M. Fisher

"Dr. Lechner was the founder, executive and financial director, proprietor and chief voice of an organization known as the Americanism Educational League, which was founded in 1926, and was operated in recent years from two rooms of a second-class Los Angeles hotel. Through its long history, the League campaigned against Communism, Nazism, and the dangers of aliens in the United States, (1) and in favor of the American flag, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, and Americanism. (2) In 1940 and early 1941, Dr. Lechner made many speeches attacking Japan and her policies, though on at least one occasion he commended loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry. Indeed, the Americanism Educational League was the co-sponsor with the Japanese American Citizens League of an "I am an American" rally in the summer or fall of 1941, in which Dr. Lechner was one of the two principal speakers. (3)

"In 1940, the program of a testimonial dinner honoring Dr. Lechner noted that "during the period of nearly 15 years, he has addressed more than three million people in 10,000 civic groups, in a fearless expose of un-American doctrines and organizations, and has always coupled the expose with an inspirational appeal for loyalty to American traditions and American institutions. He has conducted more than 700 major radio broadcasts, for which he has ~~received~~ never received one cent. . ." Dr. Lechner was an ordained Baptist minister, and held a Doctor of Laws degree, dated January 3, 1941, from the Metropolitan University of Los Angeles, an institution listed in no educational directory after 1933. ( This last fact needs further verification. )

"Dr. Lechner's Americanism Educational League carried on its stationery the name of Jack B. Tenney, a California State Senator, as Chairman (4), and included among its Board of Directors a motion picture actor, several realtors, a radio official, a State federation of laborofficer, an author, a rabbi, a publisher, a college president, and a Federal judge. It received its finances principally through individual solicitation.

"If it appears that Dr. Lechner had a considerable group of people who supported his work, the data are less revealing with respect to the Sino-Korean People's League, and the Korean National Front Federation, the organizations for which Mr. Kilscoo K. Huan spoke. At no point in the collection of data for this work, did anyone except Kilscoo K. Huan appear

Notes:

(1) Cf. John Lechner: REDS! a reprint of six radio lectures given on behalf of the American Legion, Jan. Feb. 1931. CAN WE PREVENT a CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA? 1937; NAZISM ON THE PACIFIC COAST, Nov. 1937. OUR ALIEN PROBLEM, Oct. 21, 1935. (2) Cf. Lechner, THE CONSTITUTION AND AMERICAN LIBERTY, Sept. 1935. (3) Cf. Letter of Fred Tayama, May 15, 1943. (4) Tenney was Chairman of the California "Little Dics" Committee, in 1942.

as a representative of these organizations, and so far as the data reveal, no other person has ever been mentioned in connection with them or has ever acknowledged membership in them. Leaders of other Korean organizations in the United States, with authenticated membership rolls, were quick to deny the representativeness of Mr. Haan's organizations, and to declare his activities a hoax. It is possible that a part of this castigation was simply an offshoot of complicated Korean politics. Even if this were so, Mr. Haan clearly represented a slim minority of Korean patriots, though he has claimed "1500 Agents in the Pacific Countries". (SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER, Feb. 19, 1942 )

"The secretary of the official Korean Commission stationed in Washington declared that Mr. Haan represented no one but himself, denying that any Chinese belong to the Sino-Korean People's League, and affirming that no more than fifty Koreans were ever members. This opinion is also shared by the leaders of the United Korean Committee of Los Angeles, one of the largest and apparently one of the most representative of the national organizations. ( Derived from telephone conversation with Dr. de Young, Secretary of Korean Commission. )

"Dr. Lechner and Mr. Ihan came to a meeting of minds with respect to the necessity for the forced Japanese evacuation. On Dr. Lechner's part, this stand represented a somewhat startling reversal from his first post-war position. As late as January 21, 1942, he pleaded that "practical steps to eliminate potential danger must replace hysterical emotionalism in solving any Japanese problem in California." The Los Angeles DAILY NEWS of January 21, 1942 reports as follows:

Dr. Lechner . . . declared mass evacuation of all Japanese, both aliens and citizens, to some point in the interior would only cause hardship to the Japanese and to other residents of the state. Americans, he said, should insist that delegated authorities take necessary precautions to prevent sabotage. The Government can meet the danger without resorting to evacuation, Dr. Lechner said.

"What possessed Dr. Lechner to switch sides and, three weeks later, to urge complete evacuation is purely a matter of speculation. It may be guessed, however, that he did not relish being opposed to American Legion groups, from whom he received his principal support. In any case, by February 10, 1942, Dr. Lechner was speaking for the complete removal of Japanese aliens and citizens. In subsequent addresses, he rarely failed to urge the evacuation. His speaking schedule for these weeks suggests the extent of this activities. He urged evacuation on February 10 before a High School Parent-Teachers group and the Inglewood City Council; on February 11, before the Palm Springs Rotary Club, where he urged "cooperation of well-known citizens in Pam Springs to contact friends in the East and particularly in Washington, for immediate disposition of Japanese problem"; on February 12, before Beverly Hills Lodge of the B'nai B'rith, where "he pointed out fallacy of argument that if restrictions are placed upon Japanese minority, and civil liberties curtailed, other minorities would face difficulties in the future"; on February 13, before the Down Towners, a civic organization of Los Angeles, and later the same day, before representatives of service clubs and civic groups of Glendale; Feb. 18, Highland Park B'nai B'rith; Feb. 19, Alhambra Chamber of Commerce and Santa Monica Lions Club; Feb. 21, the Southern California Businessmen's Conference; Feb. 22, Palm Springs Community Church; Feb. 23, Women's City Club; Feb. 24, American War Mothers; Feb. 27, Univ. of Pennsylvania Alumni group. (Cf. 1st Quarterly Report, 1942, Americanism Educational League, undated )

"Dr. Lechner noted on several occasions the effectiveness of his Korean colleague, Kilsso Haan. In his report, he wrote of one meeting: "During the course of his address, Haan fearlessly exposed the bungling methods of the United States in handling this grave problem. ( Japanese on the Pacific Coast)" On the other hand, a staff member of Congressman Tolan's Committee attended one of Haan's meetings, and then reported to the Staff Director of the Tola Committee, Dr. Lamb:

"He spoke of his "agents" who furnish him with information concerning the activities of the Japanese in the Coast states. . . He did a magnificent job of stirring up hysteria, uncertainty, fear, and distrust of all government agencies. He played on all the rumors and loose-talk that have been going the rounds . . . He appealed to the fears and prejudices of the audience in order to break down confidence in the Army, the FBI, the Department of Justice ( he mentioned Biddle by name ) and all other government agencies." "Not once during his diatribe did he give any indication that any of his recommendations were already in force or that plans were being made to put them in force. . . If Haan was a Japanese agent he couldn't be doing a more effective job of stirring up dissension."

"Dr. Lechner estimated that 50,000 telegrams urging evacuation went to Washington officials as the result of his and Mr. Haan's efforts. ( Interview with John Lechner, July 1945). This opinion is, of course, highly inflated. A later chapter will show that far fewer than 50,000 communications were received in Washington with respect to the Japanese from all sources. More importantly with respect to Dr. Lechner's claim is the fact that Mr. Haan began his series of speeches exactly five days after the Fourth Army Command recommended that mass evacuation be carried out.

"Thus to disprove Dr. Lechner's claim that his colleague was a prime mover in the Japanese evacuation is not to mitigate the far-reaching effect of Haan or of Dr. Lechner himself. The two men were second to none in their dramatic and demagogic appeals for action against both American citizens of Japanese ancestry and Japanese residents of America. They planted and circulated the Pearl Harbor myths of sabotage and fifth column activity. They provided support and propaganda for a drive against the citizenship of American citizens of Oriental ancestry. They excited passions at a time when the need for rationality was paramount. They directed ill-founded suspicion against both the sincerity and competence of duly constituted Federal officials. They were accepted as voices of authority and as the purveyors of reliable information; Mr. Haan's prestige being based on completely unfounded claims of acuity in political prognostication and on two, apparently non-existent, organizations; Dr. Lechner's on years of professional patriotism and in the face of a completely inexplicable reversal of opinion by him with respect to evacuation. This is, perhaps, the final commentary on the irrational basis of public opinion of the Pacific Coast in the crisis days following Pearl Harbor."

Extracts from Letter of Fred M. Tayama, leader of Los Angeles Chapter of Japanese American Citizens League, to Mike Masacka, National Executive of the League.

May 15, 1943

Dear Mike:

D. Lechner called me over the phone one day in the early part of 1941 and wanted to talk over something about the Nisei problems with Togo Tanaka and me. Togo and I had luncheon with him in the dining room of Stillwell Hotel, where he had his office. That is how I got to know Lechner.

At that time, Lechner told us that the Niseis were very much misunderstood by the American people, and that the Japanese American Citizens League was not presenting the problem in the most effective manner. He told us that we should put up a big Americanism Program, backed up by some influential Caucasian people. He said in a roundabout way that his organization, the Americanism Committee of the American Legion, of which he was the Director, could do it for us. At that time, Togo and I thought it was a good thing, and when I got back, I called up Robert (Bob) Snyder, who was then L.A. County Commander of the American Legion, and asked about Lechner. Mr. Snyder told me that Lechner's organization wasn't a part of the American Legion; that although he was a Legionnaire, he works for a group of independent business people. . . . He asked me if Lechner asked for money, and when I said that he hadn't, he told me not to pay him anything, but to string along with him.

After that, Lechner's secretary called me every day, sometimes twice a day, and said that Lechner wanted to see me. I avoided him until I had a chance to talk with Snyder. Shortly afterwards I met Mr. Snyder and Tom Rice, another Legionnaire and a past County Commander, and their advice was to go along with him as long as he didn't charge us money.

( J.A.C. )

Finally, under the joint sponsorship of the L.A. League Chapter and Lechner's Americanism League we put on an "I Am An American" program at the Hollywood American Legion Hall, just one week before the "I Am An American Day" program, which is held annually at the Hollywood Bowl. Lechner got Reginald Denny, a movie actor, to act as Master of Ceremonies, and it was attended by close to 700 people, Americans and Japanese. . . .

I especially remember that Lechner wanted me to put on the program all the influential big Japanese business men of the community. He wanted the thing written up big in all the Japanese papers - and he was going to get big publicity in all the American papers. The Japanese papers . . . gave us headline news. But the American papers failed to (give) us much, - the part Lechner said he was sure to get.

After the program, Lechner came out with his real aim. He wanted me to accompany him to all the influential Japanese business men and get contributions toward his organization. I refused, and when he asked for the names of the Japanese, I gave him a few. He said that he would personally contact them. Whether he did or not, I do not know. He was quite angry, because he said that he had spent time and money in putting over the program, but I reminded him that our agreement called for no money, and that the League never had any money.

Bob Snyder, Tom Rice and others, who I believe are sincere,

told me that Lechner is working for a group of Jewish business men and movie people, doing propaganda work. They also said that he is not thought of highly among the Legionnaires, for that reason. Lechner was at one time a ~~missionary~~, I was told. He is always boasting, talks big, and has a sneaky way. A pretty good public speaker - sounds good, and makes an excellent impression when you talk to him for the first time, but you can tell soon that he's cheap - a person not to be trusted.

(Signed)      Fred M. Tayama.

Vocational record of John Robert Lechner, supplied from  
the Alumni Office of Denison University, Granville, Ohio

March 4, 1944

1921 Graduated from Denison University, with degree of Ph.B.

1922 Pastor, New Queens Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.

1923-24 Attended Crozer Theological Seminary (Baptist) in Pennsylvania. For a short time was an instructor in mathematics in Los Angeles Y.M.C.A. educational dept.

1925-26 Associate Secretary Chamber of Commerce, of Beverly Hills, Cal.

1926 Executive Director of Americanism Educational League.

He claims also to have been State Chaplain of the American Legion in California.

We have no knowledge of his ordination as a clergyman.

We have no knowledge of any honorary degree being granted him.

He does not keep in touch with the Alumni Office. Our last contact with him was when our secretary saw him in California seven or eight years ago.

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A professor at Crozer Theological Seminary states:

John Robert Lechner was born in Innsbruck, Tyrol Austria, January 26, 1900.

He received his Ph. B. from Denison University, 1921; his A.M. from University of Pennsylvania, 1924; B.D. from Crozer Theological Seminary, 1924.

He was licensed to preach by the Licking Church, Hebron, Ohio, in 1920, and was pastor there 1920-21. Our records give no date for his ordination, and no record of an I.L. D. degree.

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In October, 1937 members of the Joint Committee on Hawaii of the 75th Congress of the United States traveled to Hawaii to hear testimony relating to the question of Statehood for that Territory. Most of those who spoke before this committee in opposition to Statehood for Hawaii, did so on the grounds that too many persons of Japanese ancestry resided in Hawaii, that "the Japanese" would obtain control of a State government if one were formed and that they would betray Hawaii to Japan in even of war between the two countries.

The most sensational anti-Japanese testimony came from a person who introduced himself as Kilscoo K. Haan. Mr. Haan's behavior during the stay of the United States Congressmen followed a pattern with which those who have watched his activities recently are not unfamiliar. He privately contacted members of the Committee and represented himself as a super-spy who had managed to get himself invited to secret, anti-American meetings at the Japanese consulate. He conveyed the impression that he was involved in a very delicate and dangerous mission and could not be expected to reveal his sources and the full extent of his information except to secret service agents of the government. This device gave and still gives Mr. Haan what he interprets as license to make the broadest and most devastating charges against a segment of the population of Hawaii and the United States without offering anything which can, by the most liberal construction, be called evidence.

Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa was one of those who were much impressed by Mr. Haan's claims and revelations. During the latter's testimony before the Committee, Senator Gillette led him gently through his routine of hair-raising allegations and shielded him from any necessity to validate his accusations or reveal his sources of information. The association, practical and ideological, between these two men has continued through the years. From time to time Mr. Gillette has repeated the substance of Haan's charges against residents and citizens of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii on the floor of Congress, and when Mr. Haan recently published a translation of a book<sup>2</sup> by a Japanese jingoist, it was the Senator from Iowa who supplied the preface.

An analysis of Mr. Haan's testimony before the Congressional Committee provides an interesting guide to the background and tactics of the man. According to his statement he was born in Korea and brought to Hawaii in 1905 when he was about 5 years of age.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Haan is therefore an alien, a point which should not be forgotten when considering his recommendations that American citizens be subjected to forced labor, removed from their homes or placed in concentration camps. His campaign against those of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii seems to have been initiated in 1931, when sentiment in the United States began to swing rapidly against Japan, for when asked how long he had been working on the "facts" he was presenting, his reply was, "I have been engaged for 6 years."<sup>4</sup>

Mr. Haan's qualifications for advising the United States Government on domestic and foreign policy are not altogether impressive. When a member of the Congressional Committee asked him whether he had any business other than the propaganda work in which he was engaged, Mr. Haan identified himself as a "real-estate salesman." A hopeful congressman inquired whether he had ever "studied law or a profession." Mr. Haan replied, "I graduated from the grammar school"<sup>5</sup>

1. Hearings Before the Joint Committee on Hawaii. 75th Congress, 2d Session, Wash., D.C., 1937, pp. 447-468.

2. Knoaki Matsuo, How Japan Plans to Win, Translated by Kilscoo K. Haan, Little, Brown and Co. Boston, 1942.

3. Hearings on Statehood for Hawaii, p. 447.

4. Ibid., p. 465.

5. Ibid., p. 465.

In his testimony Mr. Haan strove mightily to throw doubt on the loyalty of Hawaiian-born persons of Japanese ancestry. He raised the bugaboo of dual citizenship and intimated that large numbers of American citizens of Japanese ancestry were serving in the Japanese army. To make his point he read to the congressmen a letter worded as follows:

Mr. Majota Nukaga was discharged from the Japanese Army with which he has been serving at Aushan, Manchukuo, for the past 2 years at the end of this month and will return to his home in Tokyo early next month. Mr. Nukaga graduated from the University of Hawaii in 1931 and later received his M.A. degree in political science from Stanford University. He sent his regards to his friends here.

Mr. Haan left the congressmen to infer that because Mr. Nukaga had attended American institutions of higher learning he was an American citizen and a dual citizen. What Haan slyly implied, some of the congressmen accepted as true. On the basis of Haan's insinuations, Representative Rankin, who was a member of this Committee, has several times stated on the floor of Congress that he learned while he was in Hawaii that Japan was forcing American citizens, upon whose allegiance she also laid claim, to fight in her army. But before the hearings were printed, Mr. Haan's strange use of the "facts" uncovered by his six years of research was disclosed. At the bottom of the page containing this particular piece of testimony, we find this footnote: (1) (Nukaga was born in Japan and, therefore, had no claim to American citizenship.)<sup>1</sup> It is seldom that testimony before a Congressional Committee is so inaccurate and misleading that it has to be edited and footnoted before it can be published in the hearings.

But Mr. Haan was not done with his "examples." So no one would misunderstand his motives he explained: "...I want to say that I do sympathize with the boys and girls of dual citizenship. When they go to Japan they are molested. When they stay in Hawaii they are questioned. I heartily sympathize with them."<sup>2</sup> And then this great-hearted propagandist demonstrated his sympathy by announcing:

From the Star Bulletin of October 12, 1937, I will read an article:

A special Asahi telegram from Shanghai last night reported that Lt. Baron Hideo Kurakawa, 26, Honolulu born son of Michiyuki Kurakawa, long associated with the Honolulu Japanese consulate, was killed in action on the Shanghai front this morning of October 8. He returned to Japan with his family in 1935 after having attended the University of Hawaii.

The inference is plain. By stating that this youth was Honolulu born, Haan succeeded in creating the impression that he was an American citizen who nevertheless served in the Japanese army and fought for Japan. What Haan omitted to explain was that this youth's father was a Japanese consular official at the time of his birth, and that therefore he was never an American citizen. Again the correction is made in a footnote which reads: (1) (He was not an American citizen.)<sup>4</sup>

Mr. Haan is thus revealed as one of the most untrustworthy witnesses who has ever appeared before a Congressional committee. But note the tactic. A sensational charge is made or implied. It creates a furor and a definite impression. Much later the "evidence" is found to be inadequate or to have no relation to the allegation. The appropriate correction is then made quietly and without public attention. But the damage is done and the reaction sought by Mr. Haan has long since been obtained.

1. Ibid., p. 462

2. Ibid., p. 464

3. Loc. Cit.

4. Loc. Cit.

After he had expressed himself on the dangers and abuses of dual citizenship by those of Japanese ancestry, Mr. Haan next described a gigantic plot on the part of Japanese against the Caucasians in Hawaii. Happily it had been nipped in the bud by the master-sleuthing of KilsocoK. Haan. The exchange between Senator Gillette and Mr. Haan on this topic, into which Representative Rankin entered with open-mouthed amazement, is as follows:

Q. I would like to ask you-it has been suggested to me (we may guess by whom - M.E.O.) that there has been a movement here for uniting the people of all oriental races against the people of white origin. A. Yes. However, I wish to explain that I could not speak of certain things.

Q. That is all right. Are you at liberty to tell us anything of that?  
A. Not in this audience.

Q. Have you attended any of the meetings? A. I have.

Q. Were you invited to attend a meeting at the Japanese consulate for that purpose? A. I was.

Q. There was an attorney who testified here this week, of Japanese ancestry. Are you at liberty to say whether or not he attended the meeting? A. I am not.

Q. At that meeting was the matter of developing a movement of uniting against the white people discussed? A. There were various meetings. First certain officials and myself have gone over the matter for several months.

Q. Certain officials of the Japanese Government? A. Yes.

Q. And you would discuss these matters? A. Yes.

Q. At that time there, did you do that to obtain information as to their plan? A. Yes.

Q. Are you at liberty to discuss any of that? A. No.

Q. At this time and place? A. No.

Representative Rankin (to Senator Gillette.) Their plan to do what, Senator?

Senator Gillette. I understand they were planning to unite the people of oriental descent as a unit, against the peoples of white racial origin.

Representative Rankin. Here in the islands?

Senator Gillette. Yes.

Representative Rankin. And that was attended by people here?

Senator Gillette. At the Japanese consulate, or so it was reported to me; it was also reported to me that there were copies of a mimeographed sheet or pamphlet circulated, warning the people here that in the event of the hostilities between Japan and the United States, that it was planned to have some of the Japanese working as maids and servants in the homes to poison white children.

By Senator Gillette:

Q. Now of course, Mr. Haan, you know you don't have to answer that? A. I cannot answer that.

Q. Do you know if any such a pamphlet were distributed? A. Yes.

Q. Are you at liberty to tell us if such a plan was discussed at the meeting?

A. That pamphlet was given to G-2, United States Army. It was not based on facts, but public opinion picked up here and there.

Q. But you are at liberty to say, as you have said, that there was a definite movement participated in by Japanese officials to unite the people of Japanese origin against the white people? A. Yes.

By Representative Martin:

Q. Did you turn your evidence over to any United States official so that they could frustrate the movement? A. Yes.

Q. To whom? A. I cannot say. I am not at liberty to reveal the source.

Q. Has anything been done about your disclosure to the United States officials? A. I think they have.<sup>1</sup>

From this veiled and melodramatic exercise in character assassination<sup>2</sup> two main points emerge. First, Mr. Haan claims to have been consulted for several months by Japanese consular officials concerning the proper way to unite the yellow race against the white. Second, the genial Mr. Haan produced for the committee what was apparently a scurrilous sheet containing that favorite horror story of white parasites in the tropics, that they and their children are to be murdered in their beds by dark-skinned domestics and gardeners. To take the last point first: Evidently Mr. Haan was somewhat embarrassed that Senator Gillette saw fit to bring that old chestnut up in public and was forced to admit that the pamphlet "was not based on facts, but on public opinion picked up here and there." It would be interesting to know whether the representative of the Sino-Korean League, who was so active in Anti-Japanese circles, had anything further to do with a pamphlet "not based on facts, but public opinion picked up here and there."

To turn to Mr. Haan's claim to have spied, by invitation, upon the activities of the Japanese consulate. Earlier in his testimony Mr. Haan was asked, "Are you representing any organization in the studies you have been making?" To this he replied, "In the petition to the local legislature in 1935, I represented the Sino-Korean People's League."<sup>2</sup> When he was asked, "Is that a league which is seeking to emancipate Korea from the domination and control of Japan?" his reply was, "They are."<sup>2</sup> Mr. Haan had engaged in anti-Japanese activities for 6 years. He had fathered and publicly sponsored an anti-Japanese, anti-statehood petition in 1935. Yet he attempted to persuade the congressmen (and succeeded in some cases) that he had the absolute confidence of the members of the Japanese consulate! The kindest thing that can be said about Mr. Haan is that he suffers from delusions of grandeur.

But if Mr. Haan's testimony was not logical, grammatical or coherent, it was not important. Half way through his discussion Representative Rankin of Mississippi interrupted him to orate:

I have come to the conclusion that unless they do expatriate themselves they are not American citizens, for the reason that the testimony shows that these parents are visitors to the United States with the intention to return to Japan; and if that is the case, if they are visitors, and these children do not expatriate - which is very simple form of naturalization - my opinion is that they are not citizens of the United States, entitled to vote under American citizenship.<sup>3</sup>

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1. Ibid. p. 466-67.
2. Ibid. p. 466.
3. Ibid. p. 511.

Thus was impetus given to the movement, which has grown so ominous today, to divest American-born children of Japanese ancestry of their citizenship.

Mr. Haan's performance before the Committee did not go unchallenged. Mr. A. E. Steadman, a graduate of Stanford University and the Harvard Law School, who had lived in Hawaii for 15 years and had served as circuit judge there for over four years, had this to say about the "evidence" presented:

I listened to the witness on the stand this morning. I do not feel the fears suggested by that witness - incidentally I do not have to call<sup>1</sup> the attention of this committee that those were mere allegations, unsupported by one scintilla of proof - I do not feel those fears had any basis or foundation in fact. I do hope this commission, before accepting his statements will investigate further to discover for themselves- if there is anything to discover, which I claim there is not- what portion of his statements bear up under the strong searchlight of sound reasoning...<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Steadman was followed to the stand by Charles B. Dwight, a Hawaiian-born lawyer who had studied at Georgetown University, who was licensed to practice in all the courts of the Territory of Hawaii, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and who had acted as deputy attorney general of the Territory of Hawaii for four and one-half years. Mr. Dwight had a word with which to characterize Mr. Haan's tale of great conspiracy; when he was asked to comment on the revelations of the super-spy, he answered:

That was only a dream. When I was deputy attorney general for 4½ years we kept a record, not only of the translations of the Japanese documents but we did work in connection with the Federal Departments, I mean the service departments, the secret service of the Navy and Army, and with the sugar planters' association, which had its own department and through our investigation we found nothing to indicate that the Japanese were disloyal or plotting against the Government. There may be one or two exceptions.<sup>2</sup>

By thwarting those who planned to poison the babies, Mr. Haan realized that he had placed himself in great personal peril. His last words to the Committee are a measure of his sacrifice:

I should like to make onemore statement. I have taken this issue very sincerely and seriously, and I have been very much upset during the last few days, deciding whether I should appear or not. However, under the circumstances I felt that whatever information I had should be the property and information of the proper authorities, who will be able to judge these soundly and give effect to the facts presented. I do this with the perfect understanding that my life career here in Hawaii will be very much in jeopardy and furthermore I have taken this step knowing the welfare of my family itself would be in a somewhat dangerous position, therefore I do not appeal to you or ask you gentlemen to protect me in any manner.<sup>3</sup>

Somehow, Kilsoo miraculously managed to evade his powerful enemies to remain sleek and plump, and to leave behind him a trail of prophecies and revelations. For instance, just four days before Germany attacked Russia, Mr. Haan's secret agents, those mysterious unnamed brethren of the Sino-Korean People's League, relayed to him the news that Russia was about to lend and lease to "Japan and Germany" "50 destroyers, 20 submarines, 14 mine layers and 300 war planes, now stationed at Vladivostok."<sup>4</sup> Mr. Haan is enough of a real estate salesman to know that this ex-

1. Ibid., p. 512.

2. Ibid. p. 521.

3. Ibid., p. 468.

4. John Cole McKim in the Japanese American Review July 12, 1941, p. 6.

plicitness, this use of figures and dates, always impressed the hard-headed gullibles who simply can't be fooled by a generalization.

Even before the unfortunate outcome of his Russian prediction, Mr. Haan had turned his eyes in another direction. A March 25, 1941 edition of a New York paper carried his assurance that there would be total war between Japan and the United States by early June. In June the seer conveniently put the date ahead and announced that war would begin "late this month or early in July."<sup>1</sup> To the discerning it was evident that these monthly and semi-monthly pronouncements, that if war between Japan and any other country occurred within his lifetime, Haan would be in a position to claim a smashing success as prognosticator, provided of course, that his long list of untimely guesses were overlooked.

In view of the bewildering array of possible dates he had provided, it might have been expected that Mr. Haan would have been more modest in his claims when war really came. But the news of the Pearl Harbor attack had barely reached the mainland when he proudly announced that he had predicted Pearl Harbor and scolded the War Department for not heeding his warnings. From one end of the country to the other this man has been hailed as the person who predicted when and where the enemy would strike. Because of his reputation Congressmen treat him and his recommendations with respect, and newspapers and the public take him seriously. Therefore it is useful to review the basis for this claim of Pearl Harbor predictions. The key is found in a special dispatch to the New York Times from Washington, D.C. which appeared in that paper on December 8:

Evidence that Japan was planning today's thrust at the U.S. as long ago as late August was disclosed today by Kilscoo K. Haan, Washington representative of the Sino-Korean People's League, a volunteer anti-Japanese society.

Mr. Haan released to the New York Times a copy of a letter he said he had sent to the Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on Oct. 28, in which Koki Hirota, former Foreign Minister, was reported to have given the members of the Black Dragon Society a rather accurate forecast of the hostilities and the preparations therefor.

Mr. Haan's letter said in part:

"Information: Hirota, former Foreign Minister, now the 'big stick' of the Black Dragon Society, in their Aug. 26 meeting told of the news that War Minister Tojo has ordered a total war preparation to meet the armed forces of the United States in this Pacific emergency. Tojo is said to have told him of the Navy's full support of his policy against America.

"He (Hirota) also spoke of Tojo giving orders to complete the mountain of guns and rush supplies of munitions to the Marshall and Carolina group (mandated islands) by November, 1941... Many (at the meeting) expressed the most suitable time to wage war with America is December 1941, or February, 1942.

Thus an examination reveals that this highly publicized epistle to the Secretary of War was just another of Haan's stock nuisance letters to public officials. He did not predict an attack on Pearl Harbor in it; Hawaii is not mentioned in the letter. In this letter Haan did not put himself on record as predicting war between the United States and Japan at all. All the letter states is that some unidentified individuals attending a secret meeting of a sinister society "expressed the most suitable time to wage war with America is December, 1941, or February, 1942." There is a dangerous time interval of 3 months between these two dates. It can be assumed that if hostilities had broken out any time during this long interval, Mr. Haan would have taken full credit for a remarkable piece of detective work. No fortune teller has gone farther with as befogged a crystal ball.

It was in the spring of 1942 that Kilscoo Haan really came into his own. The

1. Ibid., p. 6.

agitation for the removal of those of Japanese ancestry from the west coast made him a valuable ally and source of "information" for those who were in favor of the action. Mr. Haan made a good many talks on this subject and was freely quoted in the papers! Not everyone was favorably impressed by his activities. Testifying before the Tolan Committee in Seattle on February 28, 1942, Mr. Floyd Oles, Manager of the Washington Produce Shippers Association had this to say:

...The statement of February 14 by the Secretary of War and the Attorney General assuring the people on the west coast that the public security was well in hand, was not given any space whatsoever in any Seattle newspaper. We have been pushed around by a public hysteria which I seriously fear may not be emanating wholly from friendly sources. I refer, for example, to a person calling himself a Korean superspy. Personally, after a generation of Japanese rule in Korea, I fail to distinguish between the Koreans and any other kind of Japanese. This was a man whom the papers told me themselves they had not checked at all as to his background, but he sets himself up as an adviser to the American people on how to conduct themselves regarding aliens. It seems to me when we ignore the attitude and expressed position of our national leaders and substitute for them suggestions that plainly emanate from enemy sources, that we have before us a serious condition of public morale that should have the attention of the Government.

The degree to which the West Coast Congressmen leaned upon Haan's predictions of treachery and attack are evident from the remarks of Representative Hinshaw of California, delivered on the floor of the House, March 7, 1942:

...Word has come to us from a source which has been heretofore reliable, though unheeded by our government, that the Japanese timetable will bring the second phase of their plans into action about April 15. This includes a major attack on Hawaii, and the ~~immediate~~ commencement of sabotage action on the west coast, in preparation for events to follow.

If our administrative officials do not stop dithering around with this Japanese problem on the west coast and get down to quick action to evacuate all Japanese and all other enemy aliens immediately - and that means now and now day after tomorrow - they may, by inaction, have committed so great a sin that even history may never forgive them...<sup>2</sup>

Events apparently were not moving fast enough for Mr. Hinshaw, for on April 6 he delivered a radio address in which he broadcast information straight from the inner chambers of Kilscoo K. Haan. In part he said:

My committee on defense has been aware for several weeks of certain predictions being made concerning the second phase of the Japanese attack on the United States. It has been said that this second phase of their attack would commence about April 15, and that it would probably include an attack in force upon Hawaii or Alaska and be accompanied by at least acts of sabotage on the Pacific coast...

But to return to this information concerning attack, my committee has delved into that matter as deeply and as carefully as we could. We have called into conference members of the General Staff of the Army, and from the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations and the military and naval intelligence units. We have told them what we have learned - much of which they already had heard - and they in turn have told us some things...

But to go back to this information, to the effect that the middle of April will mark the beginning of the second phase of the Japanese attack: the person who has transmitted that information points to the fact that he addressed certain letters to the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, last October and

2. Hearings before the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration (Tolan Committee) House of Representatives, 77th Congress 2d Session Part 30, 1942, p. 11429.

2. Congressional Record, March 7, pp. 209495.

November, conveying information warning of the impending attack on Pearl Harbor...

I think you should know, too, that the person who presents this information concerning Japanese preparations being made for a possible attack in force upon us about the middle of April, took to the State Department last fall a Japanese book - which evidently was written for distribution among the Japanese naval and army reserve officers and fifth columnists living in the United States and elsewhere abroad. My committee was privileged to read the translation of that book a few weeks ago. This book is mentioned also in the Japanese paper prepared by the Dies committee.

Unquestionably, it is at least a good piece of Japanese propaganda for distribution among Japanese reserve officers and sympathizers and fifth columnists abroad - and it does contain an expression of the Japanese-jingo viewpoint concerning the United States that in part is a keen analysis of our country and people. But as a military handbook it appears to some of our authorities, who are familiar with such things, to be very much like the articles or books on military subjects written by Americans, for sale and distribution on our own newsstands. In fact, this book had been on sale at a Japanese newsstand in San Francisco.<sup>1</sup>

Not long after this book which Mr. Haan translated and to which Congressman Hinshaw refers, Kinosaki Matsuo's The Triple Alliance and War with the United States.<sup>2</sup> was offered for public sale. Mr. Hinshaw, when he brought it to our intelligence service, was evidently quite crestfallen to learn that there was nothing exceptional about the book and that it had been on sale on newsstands in San Francisco. To correctly appraise Mr. Haan it is worth while to pass from this sober estimate of the work to the translator's note:

The book came into my hands as Washington representative of the Sino-Korean People's League, an anti-Japanese secret society with agents all over Japan, the mandated islands, Formosa, and our own West Coast. From one of my agents in Japan I received word some time ago that two Japanese officers, both members of the Black Dragon Society, were on their way to California to do propaganda work among the Japanese-Americans of the West Coast. I was further informed that they were bringing with them a kind of Japanese Mein Kampf, which had been used to stimulate morale at home with some effect. I went at once to the Coast, and was able to secure a copy of the book, which I thereupon undertook to translate, and which is herewith published in English for the first time.<sup>3</sup>

Thus, when it is undertaken by Kilsoo K. Haan, can the purchase of a book which our authorities have found on the ordinary newsstand become the dangerous termination of a tense cross-country mission!

What Haan calls the Japanese Mein Kampf is a typical anti-American book by a Japanese military officer of low rank and high temper. It compares with provocative books from the American side such as Homer Lea's Valor of Ignorance and Sutherland Denlinger and Charles Gary's War in the Pacific. In spite of Haan's title, Japan has ignored Mr. Matsuo's advice on the conduct of the war with the United States. It was Matsuo's suggestion that an attack in force should be made on the Pacific Coast and the Panama Canal at the opening of the struggle and that Japan immediately dispatch submarines to the Atlantic as well to harass us there.<sup>4</sup> Japanese strategy, however, has followed a different course.

It will be remembered that Mr. Oles criticized Haan, an alien himself, for so freely advising this country concerning what to do with other aliens who were in a less fortunate position. But as soon as he felt that public temper was rising against

1. Included in Congressional Record, April 16, 1942, p. A1553-54 as Extension Remarks of Hon. Carl Hinshaw of California.

2. Rechristened by Mr. Haan How Japan Plans to Win. Little Brown & Co. Boston, 1942.

3. Ibid., pp. vii-viii.

4. Ibid., pp. 186-88.

all those of Japanese ancestry, Haan returned to his favorite Hawaiian pastime and aimed his venom beyond the aliens and at the citizen group particularly. Typical of the addresses he made in southern California is one he delivered at Pomona on March 11, 1942 and reported in the Los Angeles Times as follows:

Unreliability of declarations of American loyalty by American-born as well as alien Japanese was stressed today by Kilsoo K. Haan, Korean in an address here.

Haan developed this theme in vivid detail, urging all Southland organizations and citizens to bring pressure to bear upon Washington to place immediately all Japanese under protective custody for duration of the war.

He exhibited documentary evidence that an article appeared Nov. 22 in the Nippu Jiji, Honolulu Japanese newspaper owned by Japanese aliens and controlled by Domei News Agency, to the effect that "until further notice, no air maneuvers or military action will take place over Sundays and holidays and all air maneuvers are cancelled on the southern islands until further notice."

Printed in Japanese, he said this amounted to an official notice to Japanese residents of the islands that Japan would make a surprise attack.<sup>1</sup>

This notice sounds very much like a formal announcement made by the Authorities in Hawaii, and was probably carried in all newspapers. But whether or not this was the case, Mr. Haan's discovery that the wording "amounted to an official notice to Japanese residents" of a surprise attack is the most fantastic plunge into highly distilled semantics which could possibly be imagined.

By March 19, 1942 Mr. Haan was ready to ignore the Constitution of the United States and to recommend that a system of forced labor at army pay be instituted in this country. His speech to the Los Angeles Breakfast Club, as reported in the Los Angeles Times, classified American and Hawaiian-born children of Japanese ancestry as enemy "nationals" and suggested a peonage plan that should have ruined the appetites of members of the Breakfast Club for a week. Indirectly it criticized the work of the FBI and the Alien Hearing Boards:

Fervent appeals for America to "do something" about removing American-born and alien Japanese from the Pacific Coast were made by two speakers before the Los Angeles Breakfast Club yesterday.

Mrs. George Balfour Gelly, wife of a lieutenant commander now at sea with the Navy, joined with Kilsoo K. Haan, Korean, in urging prompt measures to deal with these potential fifth columnists...

Haan pointed out that we are facing a prepared enemy who has 250,000 of his nationals in the Western Hemisphere if we include Hawaii. Many units of the Japanese fishing fleet, he said, are still operating in southern waters where they can refuel marauding submarines.

"We have not settled our own Japanese problem on this coast," he said. "We have not even arrested the worst ones and 65 percent of those arrested have been released through the misguided efforts of some of our good church people."<sup>2</sup>

Haan recommended that the government draft every Japanese, alien and American-born, into the Army and put them to raising vegetables - at Army pay - on inland agricultural areas.

"Let's ask Congress and the Army and Navy to put these Japanese where they cannot do so much harm," he concluded.<sup>2</sup>

It is a remarkable coincidence that Mr. Haan's solution to the "Japanese problem" was identical with that offered for the benefit of the Tolan Committee by the Pacific League of Los Angeles, an organization which has a reputation in labor, liberal and agricultural circles of being ultra-reactionary. The resolution of the Pacific League, read into the March 7, 1942 hearings of the Tolan Committee read as follows:

1. Los Angeles Times, March 12-22:3.
2. Los Angeles Times, March 19-10:1.

Resolved, That Pacific League, after careful consideration suggests and urges that all Japanese people of both foreign and American birth, be drafted into an agricultural division under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture of the Federal Government in the same manner as draftees of the United States military forces are inducted into service.

That these people be placed on suitable agricultural lands in safe areas, and their labor used for the purpose of producing food to supply the needs of the man who carries the gun, and that they be compensated for their labor on the same basis that draftees in our armed forces are compensated...<sup>1</sup>

The Government failed to act upon these modest proposals, and by July, after those of Japanese ancestry had been removed to assembly centers or relocation centers, Haan became greatly worried about the farm labor shortage. He was not without a selfless and patriotic solution, however, as this dispatch from Washington, D. C. indicates:

A plea that Korean laborers be permitted to emigrate from Mexico and Cuba to the agricultural fields of Florida and California for the duration of the war to help meet the growing farm labor shortage was made in Washington this week by Kilscoo Haan, Washington representative of the Sino-Korean Peoples League.<sup>2</sup>

In August, 1942 Haan was in the news again. Time Magazine printed his picture and introduced him as "U.S. representative of both the admittedly revolutionary Korean National Front Federation and the Sino-Korean Peoples' League." Time's article described him as "Korea's most vocal Washington spokesman. He is short and 42; he wears rimless spectacles and is given to loud figured ties. He is often heard, seldom heeded." The occasion for this publicity was Haan's "secret report" that a young Korean patriot had shot Japanese Premier Tojo "under the left arm-pit". Added Time, "Although his scoop had yet to be confirmed. Kilscoo Haan was serenely confident that it would be."<sup>3</sup> If the event has been confirmed, it has escaped the attention of this writer. For a wounded man, both his friends and foes will concede that Premier Tojo has been unusually active.

Early in 1943 began the movement by powerful figures in the newspaper field and in politics to make Japan rather than Germany our number one enemy and to divert attention from the Atlantic to the Pacific war. Haan sped west to participate in this new campaign. On February 9, 1943 the Los Angeles Daily News carried his picture and the results of an interview with him. The article begins:

American forces are dealing the Japs plenty of misery in the south Pacific, but there are two other fronts where we ought to speed up our efforts, Kilscoo K. Haan, Sino-Korean People's Leaguer, said yesterday.

Haan, here from Washington to lecture under auspices of Dr. John R. Lechner and the Americanism Educational League, named these "forgotten" fronts as the North Pacific and, more important, the propaganda sector...

On February 18, 1943 a Los Angeles newspaper reported that "Kilscoo Haan, internationally famous Korean who announced Japanese war moves against the United States months in advance, (italics inserted) will discuss the 'Japanese Problem in California' tonight before a dinner meeting of the Los Angeles Credit Men's Association at the Biltmore."<sup>4</sup> The War-time stock of the pudgy Korean real-estate salesman was going up!

According to the press account, Haan's talk was replete with information straight

1. Hearings before the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration (Tolan Committee), House of Rep. 77th Cong. 2d Sess., Pt. 31, 1942, p. 11872.
2. Pacific Citizen, July 16, 1942, 2:4
3. Time Magazine, August 24, 1942, p. 24.
4. Los Angeles Daily Times, February 18, 1943.

from the Japanese privy council. In this press notice he also acquires a new title:

Members of the Los Angeles Credit Men's Association listened to Kilsoo K. Haan, Sino-Korean People's Leaguer yesterday, heard a warning that the Japs expected to raid California next summer.

"General Jiro Minami told the Japaness privy council that his forces would be ready for action against this coast between June and October, 1943," declared Haan, a former United States secret service agent in Hawaii. (italics inserted).

"The Allied nations should not delay hitting the Japs in their weakest spot, the Kurile islands. We must not play into the hands of the enemy by giving him time to organize captured lands."<sup>1</sup>

In an effort to keep national interest in the Pacific War at fever heat Haan continued his series of predictions concerning an impending attack on the west coast. On April 11, 1943, a U.P. story from San Francisco announced:

Leaders of the Korean underground movement have reported that the Japanese are planning an invasion of the American continent this June, Larry Smith, National Broadcasting commentator, said today in a broadcast over station KPO and a Pacific network.

Naming as his source Kilsoo Haan of the Korean underground, who previously predicted the Pearl Harbor attack. (italics inserted) Smith said the Japanese plan calls for sporadic attacks on Alaska, the west coast states, Hawaii and even the Panama canal...<sup>2</sup>

In late May, 1943, Haan appeared before the House Immigration committee. His testimony was headline news in the Hearst Press. The large, black type of the first page of the Los Angeles Examiner read: "Korean Leader Reports: Japs to Offer Peace to China, Invade U. S." The story that followed recited again Haan's questionable claim to fame and indicated that Haan had sought to convince Americans that their Pacific position was in dire peril, that not only was a Japanese attack impending and its leaders already named, but that offers of a separate peace were soon to be offered China. The unkind implication, not entirely worthy of one of the "United" Nations, is that China may accept the enemy's terms and leave the United States to face the undivided force of Japanese arms. I am told that the Chinese in this country were not too pleased with Mr. Haan's method of emphasizing the importance of the Pacific War. The most significant passages of the article follow:

A koreanleader, who said he predicted the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor two MONTHS BEFORE IT OCCURRED, (italics inserted) told the House Immigration committee today that the Japanese plan to offer China a separate peace not later than September and that officers already have been chosen by Premier Tojo to head an invasion army against the United States.

The informant, Kilsoo K. Haan, Washington representative of the Korean National Front Federation and Sino-Korean Peoples' League, submitted to the committee on October 29, 1941, documents and maps his co-workers had gathered in the Orient. Committee attaches said these showed detailed plans of the Japanese for attacks in the Pacific.

Today committee members apologized for not heeding the warning Haan had given them.<sup>3</sup>

A review of the activities of Kilsoo K. Haan is anything but reassuring. Though he spoke as an alien, and though the great majority of citizens of the Territory desired it, he agitated against Statehood for Hawaii in 1937. In doing so he appealed to race prejudice and sharpened mistrust against those of Japanese ancestry in the

1. Los Angeles Daily News, February 19, 1943.

2. Los Angeles Daily News, April 12, 1943

3. Los Angeles Examiner, May 27, 1943 -1:7,8.

Islands. He helped plant the seeds of the Pearl Harbor rumors of sabotage and fifth column activity which were to call into question the safety and sense of proportion of this nation. When war came and the rumors which had been so zealously cultivated spread, he was prominent among those who circulated them. He advocated the mass removal of a group of citizens from the west coast, an action which has caused great uneasiness among other minority groups. He advised unwholesome and repressive measures suspiciously akin to those proposed by reactionary economic pressure groups. He has provided support and propaganda for a drive against the citizenship of American born children of Oriental ancestry. Though the proponents of the movement take care to mention those of Japanese ancestry only, the effect of the legislation they propose would be more inclusive, and those of Korean descent may yet be overwhelmed with the rest. Finally, in order to excite this country to still further exertions against Japan, Haan has not hesitated to cloud relations between our nation and China.

No matter how speedily or decisively we defeat Japan, our relations in the Far East will remain troubled and difficult for a long time to come. The ravages of war, the divisions which the struggle has brought, and the white man's past mistakes and arrogance in the Orient insure this. It is only in a mad world and in a country still indifferent to the future that at a time when greatness and statesmanship are required, the Pacific policy of our nation can be shaped to a considerable degree by the cramped and partisan hand of Mr. Haan.

Who is Kilsoo K. Haan? What is he besides a real-estate salesman? Has he been a secret service agent of the United States government? What are the Korean National Front Federation and the Sino-Korean Peoples' League? Who besides Kilsoo K. Haan belongs to them? Why is it that in all the references by Haan or by others to these organizations which I have been able to find, no one except Kilsoo K. Haan has ever spoken for these organizations, has ever been mentioned in connection with them or has ever acknowledged membership in them? The hand of Mr. Haan has been felt along important arteries of our life, domestic and foreign. It is time that the body attached to this mysterious hand be fully and properly identified.

M. E. Opler

June 24, 1943.

Interviews with John Lechner, July 20 and 21, 1943, Los Angeles

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

A16.2B

Dr. Lechner is ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> leading anti-Japanese voice in Southern California. (2) He is the Director of the Americanism Educational League, a patriotic organization that he has directed for the past fifteen years or so. Lechner is a professional patriot: has devoted his full time activities to flag day observances, speeches of the subject of Americanism, Legion activities, etc. He has a Doctor of Laws degree from the Metropolitan University of Los Angeles, dated January 3, 194~~1~~. He is a Baptist minister and says he has done graduate work in political science at the University of Pennsylvania. Though he is supported by Legion and other people, my first interviews in Los Angeles convinced me that he was only tolerated by other people interested in Japanese restriction: i. e. such people as Beery, Read, etc., have nothing bad to say about him, but they damn him with faint praise and conduct their own activities through their own organizations rather than channeling them through what might be an ideal medium, the Americanism League of Dr. Lechner.

Before seeing Lechner I had reviewed his record with Tanaka. I also knew that as late as January 20, 1942, he had publicly opposed mass evacuation. (Up Los Angeles Daily News, January 21, 1942.) I had heard (no documentation) that he had offered his services to the JACL to oppose evacuation but had flopped the other way when his offer was declined.

I saw Lechner for the first time in ~~the~~ the Lobby ~~of~~

of the Stillwell Hotel; he had a "conference" in his ~~new~~ upstairs office at the time. He gave me a copy of his newly published "Playing with Dynamite", and I told him briefly of the study. He was interested but at least slightly hostile. He invited me to hear him speak the next morning before the Women's Auxiliary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. (Notes on speech of Lechner and ~~Babylon~~ Shoemaker in Lechner file.)

After his speech, I went to lunch with Lechner (I paid!), further explained my work, and asked for his cooperation. From lunch we went to his offices at the Stillwell, and he started to give me some of his older pamphlets. I ~~then~~ provoked Lechner's anger re: the Japanese situation, telling him that he had been accused of taking up the cudgels for gold. He therupon promptly gave me the attached financial statements of his Organization and, a few minutes later, a complete report for the years 1942-43.

1. Lechner's tie-in with the bogus Korean, Kilsang Haan, is interesting. It is noteworthy that Haan didn't start speaking about the Japanese until after 9066 was promulgated. Lechner's estimate that 50,000 wires went to Washington as the result of Haan's activities is pure nonsense. The attached report on Haan's activities demonstrates that the most he did was to stir up ant-Japanese-American activities after evacuation machinery was well started. ~~In~~ Lechner's evaluation that the "resultant wave of protest (following Haan's talks) was responsible in large part for the defensive moves made ~~in~~ by the United States Army officials" is completely

false.

2. Lechner's cooperation with the ~~xx~~ 23rd District of the American Legion resulted in the District appropriating \$1000 to pay for "Playing with Dynamite" and to pay to send Lechner to Washington when the bill ~~xx~~ to set up a Congressional investigating Committee to study the Japanese is before Committee in the fall.

3. Lechner thinks the ~~xx~~ Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League has been set up for "political purposes." He is contemptuous of the "professional propagandis" that the League has hired to do its work.

~~xxx~~

Lechner, I think, is thoroughly imbued with the importance and patriotic value of his ~~xx~~ work. The financial record shows he received ~~xx~~ \$2585.06 for 1942 activities and I am inclined to believe that he did not make much more. He talked at length of his personal sacrifices and of his refusal to take up more lucrative civic or religious activities. ~~xx~~ <sup>of misguided nessness real</sup> If Lechner ~~xx~~ is a Fascist, it is the Fascism of good intentions. If Lechner is dangerous to Democratic procedures, it is a danger that springs from fundamental intolerance and ignorance. If Lechner does harm, it is the harm springing from vanity and good intentions. All this ~~xx~~ follows the personality pattern of many other Anti-Japanese leaders that I have interviewed. Lechner does not scheme to tear down American ways; what destruction he does create comes from good intentions, ~~xx~~ ill directed. There is little ~~xx~~ in any case sinsiter economic personal motives. What exists is the desire of a professional patriot to please non-professional patriots. This is my snap judgement.

~~50~~

A 16.213

Joint Speeches of John Leinen &  
Clyde ~~John~~ Shoemaker, Los Angeles

July 21, 1943 - Women's Auxiliary of Los Angeles

Chamber of Commerce

10:30 A.M. - Ford Room, Bank of America

720 South, Los

Come in - Exec. Committee given approval to send resolution

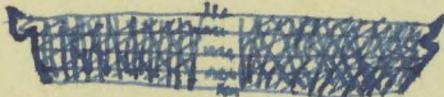
No protest



#1: protesting policy towards Japanese —  
fearful penitentiary - pressure groups are  
pro-Japanese — no Jap. a citizen by  
birth — keep him in concentration camps —  
keep this land "a white man's paradise"

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

(2nd Resolution: Protest Flying Geese)



10:47 → Lechner enters room - seeing discussion  
of conservation of clothing

10:49 → OED lady says "Keep your mouth shut."

10:55 → Clown. Buy Bonds — Molly Pitcher Day on Aug. 7.

(Showmaker talked Post meeting Silver Los. at previous  
meeting.

10:59 → DR. JOHN LECHNER INTRODUCED

Pleaseed that public official has said that war  
with Japan might last until 1949! Job is tough  
Most work hard — "Don't think we have  
front — thousands of ~~left~~ "American young men"

will die each day, "a great supreme effort" is delayed

11:03

SHOUTING - Not a war against Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito —  
A WAR AGAINST A WAY OF LIFE!!

People have hard time understanding organized ideas!

Stability of people most unsafe Ideas can undermine  
whole society. Idea that INDIV. OWES EVERYTHING TO

TO STATE — Children pronounced by state, not parent.

All tribes — opposed to override that man individual in highest place — make — image of God — Spark of divine & in each inhr.

Qd, 11:10  
& Silverwater comes in

Any action of any Japanese party — part of long range effort of Totalitarian state to

Hinoto-fa-ha — "Save Japan Leader" say would take 5 or 6 generations to break down free of Hinoto & State Authorhp — that has been involved in them

Not a racial problem here & rarely a problem of recently & offens.

Not race problem — we would have also the Chinese & Philzinos!! Not a race problem!

11:14 —  
Silverwater

Act. 1st. D.S.C. Atty — studied Japanese in Los Angeles County — U. "proximity of Japanese locations to strategic forces" — These findings, with other research, led to evacuation.

Real problem is after war. You must be well informed & most leading in Post War Dispositions.

Many good people cultivating "sympathy" to Japs — in churches — "Almost treasonable"

(3)  
Lechner & I not sentimental, we  
not sentimental — we deal in facts &  
names.

Has three copies of Christian Advocate — (Oct. 15,  
"42) principle monthly of Methodist Church  
— always runs subtle propaganda in  
favor of Japanese War in these 3 articles.  
Showing to one convinced that  
must win war to survive — I  
am concerned by this propaganda.

Not a word of TRUTH  
in statement he reads. All propaganda  
— no loss in Germany!  
— no unified up hysteria!

~~Bandwagon before Commonwealth Club June~~  
~~real military necessity.~~  
~~The Fellow Right~~

All this is terrible propaganda against  
American Methodists is sentimental, nothing  
but Christian organization.

11:45-  
Dr. Lechner is there danger to public in this propaganda?

Lechner answer? Then Christianity is such  
danger! The church people "make scars come  
to your eyes" with their stories of relocation  
hardships. Idea behind it — is to seed  
idea of negotiated peace paper! —

By church groups & behind this (Authic: OH-AH)

11:26

(4) - L. tells S. — did Jap control  
land for strategic purposes

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

S. answers: By accident a design —  
you know well — × I  
won't & have to say — Jap's  
a "solid ribbon of red" around  
strategic installations.

Even triangular part for  
gens of big fort were established  
by Japanese.

<sup>Before war</sup> Whole program of preparedness to prevent  
anti-Jap. legislation — directed  
by H-SE, — And you talk of  
H-SE, loyalty. H-SE; they  
their Americans. — But the

JAP. 1st, AM's, second! —  
Because of Japanese psychology!  
This fundamental — H-SE; can  
never be Americans.

11:32 —

Lecture notes from his "HANNING DYN"  
— from "hi-jacked" copy of final  
appraisal of Japan.

(5)

Holmes - history book published  
by Rafu Shimpo - shows little  
story (10 yrs) in "Jap. Admirals  
Uniform." Also contained picture  
of Jap. Emperor & Empress.

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

Tanaka, "Pl. D, of U.S.C" <sup>My This  
Book</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~  
had charge of compiling info. in this  
book - admitted before Senate  
Cham Na - that 9/10 ~~the~~ subversive  
- that Nisei were tools of Japan.

Reads itself regarding tri-partite fact  
- this shows TANAKA disloyal

Brett also describes Japanese "China  
incident" → <sup>After</sup> this was seen  
after greatest crimes of world committed  
against China by Japan.

Le Chien: 1147-

I called together 1,000 Nisei on May 10, '41  
- planned meeting to get <sup>enclosed</sup> information -  
\* asked Nisei to set up counter espionage  
organization - Tanaka & Yamada answered (and  
thousands people also came asking us to help):  
① Denied existence of subversive activities.  
② Refused to set up counter-espionage.

Shoe:

①  
Dr. Do you know of  
any single Jap who gave info?

Leech:

Not a single instance,  
900 Japs in '40 given  
5<sup>th</sup> Cal. training re: plans  
in South Pacific, but as  
of these 900 - all Am. citizens -  
gave no bit of information

Shoe:

I'll supplement that, Reads  
from Bendleton's Commonwealth  
Club speech - "No Jap has given  
info about another Jap."

Also - Hist. of sabots, means nothing.  
Everything planned.

Rejig is scrutable - Can't tell  
what's going on in their heads,  
(Audience): YES. YES.

Lechner -

That's what he said in '40 - don't move  
& don't help us — wait for second  
time! Jap had definite instructions not to move.  
If Japs go back to Hawaii, Japs in Hawaii will sabotage!

11:50 -

S. has L. read from Kox's report  
re: inform of in advance.

L says. has new report that facts  
~~that~~ show that Japs in Hawaii  
were instrumental in offlying  
memorandum to Washington to kick  
out an admiral who left  
fleet 12 miles off Pearl Harbor  
— & got new admiral who put  
fleet in Pearl Harbor & set up

11:55

L reads translations from yr book —  
15 yr. old girl — writing of  
"Wei, leniency & soldiers for Emperor" —  
"Jap. never lost war."

Boy — Japan has no fault — all is the  
mis "Cooperated with brothers in  
mother Country" — etc.

And then they tell us you can  
depend on loyalty of these Japanese,  
Can ever determine loyalty! When they  
came to rape your daughters & burn your  
citizens — will the Japs fight their blood brothers  
or will they join in?

Great offence — when Lashner tells  
of Bakersfield raining his. refusal  
to give new fines to Bakersfield Methodists  
number one cause he knows 500 miles weekly  
to Bakersfield.

Lily stands up to say — as long as BOG —  
she knew double tangos in Japanese  
minds.

### Ahaenoker —

Against Prokers — who  
put Jeffs in College to get Ph. D's —  
who not put them in  
lower battalions — (That's  
right — APPAUSE —)

Metropolitan University of Los Angeles A16.2D

Not listed in Educational  
Directories or in Telephone  
Directory.

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In 1933, listed in  
Report on law schools. Very  
small & of no consequence.  
Up to 1930 no changes.  
No report at all after 1933.

"Relations with Schools"  
will in as well.